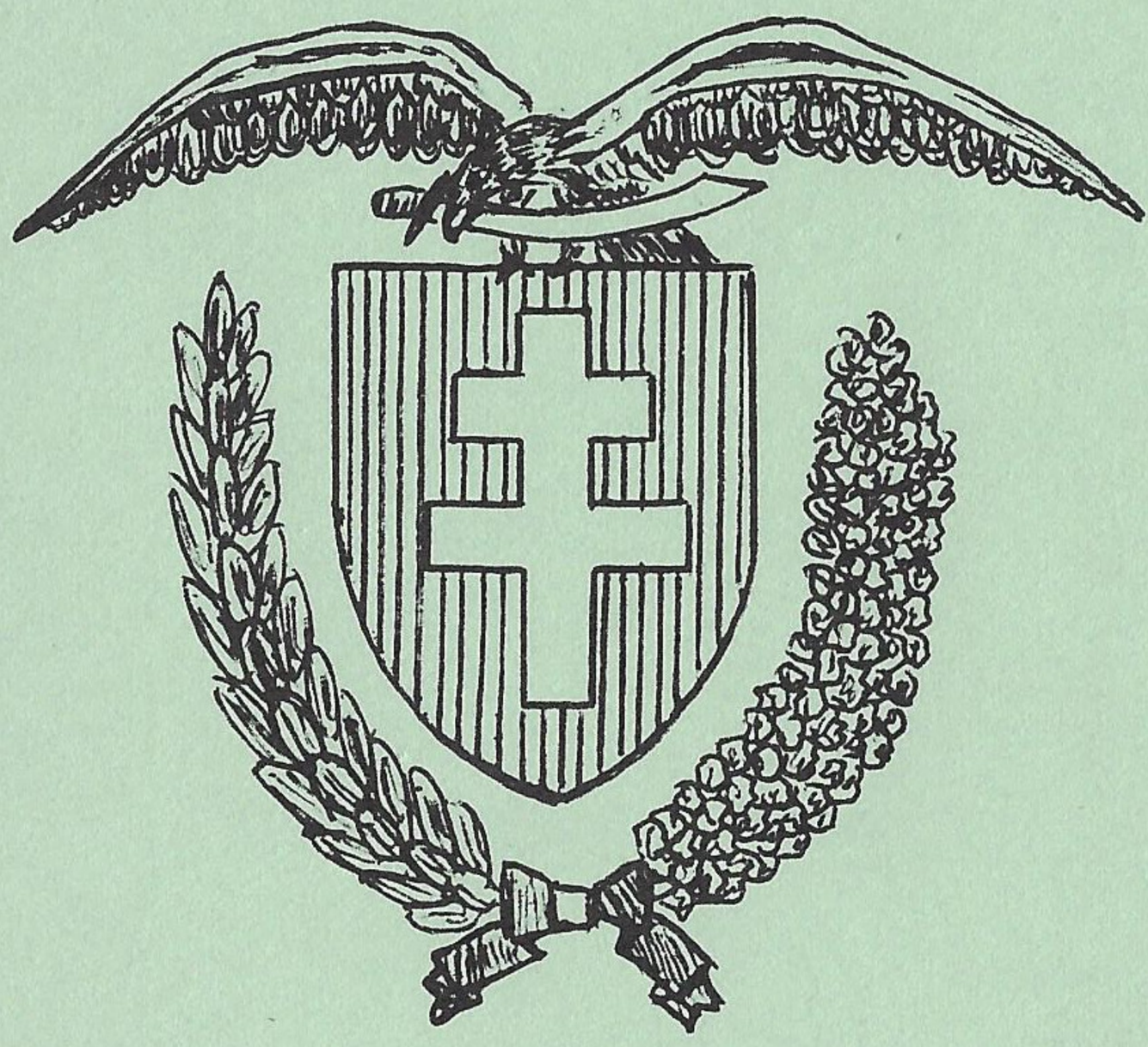
ISSUES OF WESTERN HUNGARY (LAJTABÁNSÁG) IN 1921

BY

LESLIE S. ETTRE



SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY

MONOGRAPH SERIES

NUMBER 3

ISSUES OF
WESTERN HUNGARY
(LAJTABÁNSÁG)
IN 1921

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LESLIE S. ETTRE

SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY
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The title page shows the coat-of-arms
of the short-lived Lajtabánság.

This monograph is published on the 50-years
anniversary of the events in the former
Western Hungary - the present Burgenland

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P R E F A C E

When I was a high school student, in the town of Szentgotthárd, on the present border of Austria and Hungary, our school placed a wreath each All Saints' Day on the grave of a college student in the local cemetery who had died during the skirmishes of Fall 1921. The history of those events was still living at that time in our town and having always had a keen interest in history, it is natural that I became interested in it. As a logical conclusion to this, when I started to collect stamps, I kept a special eye out for the Lajtabánság-issues and on material related to them. My first stamp collection - with many such items in it - was lost at the end of the Second World War but, when I started this hobby again, one of my goals was - and still is - to specialize in this field.

The issues of Western Hungary (Lajtabánság) belong to the stepchildren of philately. By many, they are not considered as real stamps but as private, speculation issues, and this is certainly reflected by the fact that among the general stamp catalogs, only Michel lists - and I might add: significantly underprices - them. Probably the main reason for this is political. The events of Fall 1921 in Western Hungary became a heated political controversy and Austria,as well as the newly formed successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, denounced the activities of the insurgents, and indirectly, of Hungary. Thus, the stamps issued by them became almost automatically condemned. In my opinion this is deplorable, because one's opinion about political events cannot invalidate the stamps accompanying the events.

It must be clearly understood that at least some of the issues of Western Hungary must be considered as regular stamps by any standards. First, the post offices in this territory had to return the Hungarian stamps during the official transfer period (until October 3, 1921; see BACKGROUND INFORMATION). Actually, most offices carried out this order leaving the post offices with only a small inventory of Hungarian stamps when the independence of Lajtabánság was declared. Secondly, the insurgent troops took over both the military and political administration of the territory not yet occupied by Austria. Thus, they had the legal power to issue stamps. Thirdly, the Universal Postal Union, in Berne, Switzerland, was notified of the independence of Lajtabánság and the decision to issue

its own stamps. Finally, during the insurgency, foreign countries accepted these stamps as legal issues and nowhere was a postage due stamp affixed to letters bearing Lajtabánság stamps. Even Austria accepted the legality of these stamps; during the fights letters bearing these stamps and mailed to Austrian addresses have been forwarded to the addressees, and after the end of the hostilities, for two weeks after the final take-over by Austria, the Lajtabánság stamps could be used in Burgenland. Envelopes with such stamps - alone or together with Austrian stamps - and cancelled with Austrian cancellation marks exist.

Actually the best proof of the validity of these stamps and the right of the Lajtabánság authorities to issue their own stamps was given by the Austrian courts. As will be discussed later, the seventh series - the first permanent Lajtabánság issue - was printed in Vienna and on November 17 - ie., after the finish of the take-over by Austria - Austrian authorities confiscated those stamps which were still at the printer. They initiated a legal suit with the charges of fraud and high treason. However, after a long deliberation, the Austrian State Prosecutor refused to handle the case. He reasoned that during the preparation of these stamps Austria de facto did not control the territory of Western Hungary and thus, could not exercise the postal rights.

I found probably the most fitting answer to those questioning the "validity" of these issues in a general stamp catalog issued in Switzerland, in 1921 (*). When dealing with the so-called occupation issues of Hungary, the catalog answered those who expressed the opinion that these stamps should not be considered as "official issues" by the following statement:

> "For the decision to classify an issue as regular it is enough that the stamps were issued for postal use by a competent local authority or by one which came to power by either legal means or by force".(**)

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* Catalogue de Timbres-poste "WEKA". S.A.WEKA, Zurich, 1921; p.586.

** "Pour être classés parmis les émissions réqulières il suffit qu'elle ait été émise postalement par une autorité local compétente ou une autre qui s'est emparée de la puissance d'une manière légale ou par force".

In my opinion, the stamps of Western Hungary represent a period when the whole of Middle Europe was in a state of flux, and the whole life in a transition. Thus, these stamps - by looking at them in historical context - are typical representatives of their times and therefore should not be overlooked.

Today, on the 50th anniversary of these events, one should have the historical perspective to look on these stamps in this way, as representatives of the past, without the need to be partisan in regard to the events which happened almost two generations ago.

As mentioned, the literature pertaining to these issues is fairly scarce. Except a brief listing by Billig, I do not know of any English literature on this subject. Thus, one of my principal aims was to discuss these issues in as much detail as possible.

This booklet serves as a monograph as well as a catalog. For this reason, the actual listing of the stamps is given separately with the hope that,at a later date, we might reissue it by incorporating an indication of the prices of the individual stamps.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. O.G.Schaffling (Cheshire, Conn.), Mr. E.F.Blinn (Woodbury, N.J.), and Mr. D.Szabados (Fairfield, Conn.) for permission to use material from their collections. I am particularly deeply indebted to Mr.Schaffling for making the photos for the illustrations in this booklet.

I sincerely hope that this discussion will revitalize the interest in these issues and will bring new information to light. Any addition or correction is certainly most welcome and will be used in the NEWS OF HUNGARIAN PHILATELY and in a future revision of this monograph.

Norwalk, Connecticut, July 1, 1971

Leslie S. Ettre

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The map of the territory of the former Western Hungary is on page 5 while a bilingual (Hungarian-German) listing of the names of the more important towns, cities, and rivers is on pages 6 through 8.

The photos of the stamps discussed in this monograph and listed in the catalogue part are shown on pages 43 through 45.

FIRST PART: INTRODUCTION

I. EXPLANATION TO THE LISTING

As mentioned in the preface, this booklet has a dual purpose: it is a monograph discussing the issues of Western Hungary but, at the same time, it is also a catalog, listing the individual stamps and their variations. For this reason, the two are separated: first, the information related to the individual issues is summarized and this is followed by the catalog of the stamps.

Both in the discussion as well as in the catalog, the monetary units are abbreviated in the following way:

Hungarian currency: f = fillér
K = korona (=100 f)
Austrian currency: H = Heller
K = Krone(n) (=100 H)

It should be mentioned that on the stamps of the sixth issue of Lajtabánság the Hungarian currencies are actually abbreviated as fill. (fillér) and kor. (korona).

It was not easy to decide how to list the various towns. The problem here is that at the time of the uprising in Western Hungary, the original Hungarian town names were still in use while on present-day maps the German (Austrian) names are naturally utilized. In order to facilitate the bilingual usage the map included later in the GEOGRAPHY section utilizes the present (Austrian) names of towns and rivers which one would find in any modern map; however, this map is followed by a bilingual alphabetical listing of the town names. Of course, this listing is not complete; it simply tries to give a collection of the most important town names. In the text of the monograph the two - Hungarian and Austrian - names are always used together: if at the time discussed the town was in Hungarian (insurgent) hands, the Austrian name is given in parentheses while if Austrian cancellation marks are discussed this is reversed and the Hungarian name is in parentheses.

A minor problem exists also with the spelling. Both in Hungarian and German, minor spelling differences exist between the writing of 1921 and today; for example, in 1921, the letter "c" was spelled as "cz" in Hungarian while the German words "Turm" and "Tal" were spelled in 1921 as "Thurm" and "Thal". Also some names were changed; for example, Mattersdorf is called today "attersburg while the Hungarian city of Mosonmagyaróvár was called in 1921 as Magyaróvár, without the "Moson" prefix. I have tried to point out these differences in the listing; however, I do not indicate minor spelling changes.

II. LITERATURE

Below, the literature used directly or indirectly in the compilation of this monograph and catalog is listed. After each entry, the name how it is usually quoted is given in parentheses. The language of the publication is always indicated if other than English and the Hungarian and German titles are also translated.

A. Literature About Stamps; Catalogs

Standard Postage Stamp Catalog. Vol.II. Scott Publishing Co., New York, N.Y., 1971 edition (Scott)

Michel Briefmarken Katalog Europa (Michel Postage Stamp Catalog Europe). Eugen Berlin G.m.b.H., Munchen, 1971 edition (In German) (Michel)

Österreich Specialkatalog - Netto Marktpreis Katalog (Austria Special Catalog - Net Market Price Catalog). Rosner Verlag, Wien, 1971 edition (In German) (Austria Netto Katalog)

Ungarn Netto Marktpreis Katalog (Hungary Net Market Price Catalog). Rosner Verlag, Wien, 1971 edition (In German) (Hungary Netto Katalog)

Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Vol.1, 3rd revised edition. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N.Y., 1963 (Billig)

Székely Sándor: Magyarország Bélyegei (Hungary's Postage Stamps - a Catalog). Budapest, 1948 edition (In Hungarian) (Székely)

Péntek Gyula: "Lajtabánság" Bélyegei (The Stamps of Lajtabánság). Filatéliai Szemle (Philatelic Reviews; a philatelic journal) 16 (2) 5-6; (3) 5-6; (4) 5-6 (Febr-Apr 1964) (In Hungarian) (Péntek)

Weinert Győző: Magyarország Levélbélyegeinek Katalógusa 1850-1925 (Catalog of the Stamps of Hungary 1850-1925). Hiradó, Bratislava, 1925 (In Hungarian) (Weinert)

Bélyegvilág (Stamp World; a philatelic journal) 3 (1-2), Jászai K., Budapest (In Hungarian)

B. Literature on History and Geography

Schmeller, A.: Das Burgenland (The Burgenland). St.Peter Verlag, Salzburg, 1965 (In German)

Schwartz, E.: A Nyugatmagyarországi Német Helységnevek (The German Town Names of Western Hungary). Dunántuli Egyetemi Kiadó, Pécs, 1932 (In Hungarian)

Langer, W.L.: An Encyclopedia of World History, 4th ed. Houghton Mifflin co., Boston, Mass., 1968.

A Határban a Halál Kaszál (The Death is Harvesting on the Borders). Details from the diary of Paul Prónay. Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest, 1963 (In Hungarian)

SECOND PART: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

I. GEOGRAPHY

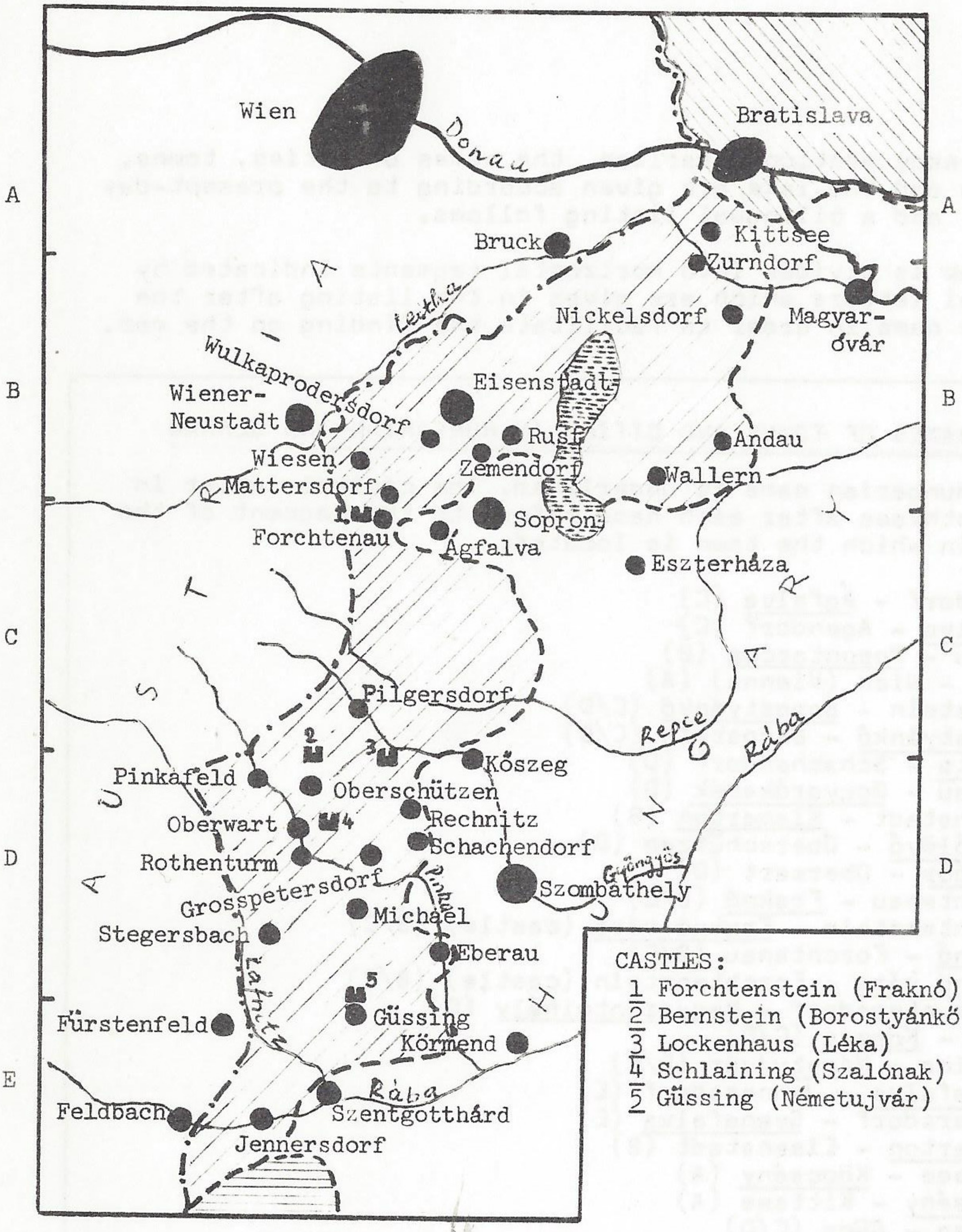
The map on the following page shows the Western part of the former Kingdom of Hungary indicating the present borders as well as the borders prior to the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The territory of the present Burgenland belonged since St.Stephen's reign (1001-1038) to the Kingdom of Hungary and - excepting short periods - remained part of it until 1921. During these centuries, the area was part of the three historical Hungarian counties (vármegye) (*): Moson, Sopron and Vas. Contrary to popular belief, the German term "Burgenland" ("land of castles") does not come from the fact that there are many castles in this area (five of them are indicated on the map) but from the Hungarian expression for the administrative units, the counties (*): Vármegye, the first part of which (vár) meaning castle. The predominantly German-speaking inhabitants of this area who settled here centuries ago, called it sometimes as Dreiburgenland meaning the area belonging to the three vármegye.

The Southern part of this area is hilly and the highest peak, the so-called Irottkő (2897 ft) is just off Kőszeg (in the present Hungary). Going toward north, the hills become smaller. Around the Fertő tó (Neusiedler See) - which is about 30 km (16 miles) long and has an area of 267 sq.km. (103 sq.mi.) - the land is flat and fertile.

The original territory granted to Austria by the St.Germain peace treaty was larger than the present Burgenland: it also incorporated the "bulge" at the Southern end of the Neusiedler See (Fertő tó) including the city of Sopron; however, as a conclusion of the plebiscite of December 14, 1921, this area remained within Hungary.

---

* There is a difficulty to translate the term "vármegye"(or megye) into proper English. The Atlas of the World of the National Geographic Society is using the expression "county" although this is not correct because the vármegye - particularly before 1848 - had a much broader autonomy and probably was closer to the American states. Each vármegye is further divided into administrative units called járás, and it would be more appropriate to use the term "county" for these rather than for the vármegyék (the plural of "megye" is "megyék")



CASTLES:
1 Forchtenstein (Fraknó)
2 Bernstein (Borostyánkő)
3 Lockenhaus (Léka)
4 Schlaining (Szalónak)
5 Güssing (Németujvár)

Borders before 1920

The final borders between Austria and Hungary, in 1922

Territory of Jugoslavia which prior to 1918 was part of Hungary

Burgenland, the eighth federal state of Austria

Territory of Czechoslovakia which prior to 1918 was part of Hungary

As already mentioned earlier, the names of cities, towns, rivers and the lake are given according to the present-day usage, and a bilingual listing follows.

The map is divided into horizontal segments indicated by capital letters which are given in the listing after the town's name in order to facilitate the finding on the map.

NAMES OF TOWNS AND CITIES IN HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN

The Hungarian name is underlined. The capital letter in parentheses after each name refers to the segment of the map in which the town is located.

Agendorf - Ágfalva (C)
Ágfalva - Agendorf (C)
Andau - Mosontarcsa (B)
Bécs - Wien (Vienna) (A)
Bernstein - Borostyánkő (C/D)
Borostyánkő - Bernstein (C/D)
Csajta - Schachendorf (D)
Eberau - Mogyorókerék (D)
Eisenstadt - Kismarton (B)
Felsőlövő - Oberschützen (D)
Felsőőr - Oberwart (D)
Forchtenau - Fraknó (B/C)
Forchtenstein - Fraknó vára (castle) (B/C)
Fraknó - Forchtenau (B/C)
Fraknó vára - Forchtenstein (castle) (B/C)
Grosspetersdorf - Nagyszentmihály (D)
Güns - Kőszeg (C/D)
Güssing - Németujvár (D/E)
Gyanafalva - Jennersdorf (E)
Jennersdorf - Gyanafalva (E)
Kismarton - Eisenstadt (B)
Kittsee - Köpcsény (A)
Köpcsény - Kittsee (A)
Kőszeg - Güns (C/D)
Léka - Lockenhaus (C/D)
Lockenhaus - Léka (C/D)
Magyaróvár (today: Mosonmagyaróvár) - Ungarisch Altenburg (B)
Mattersburg (in 1921: Mattersdorf) - Nagymarton (B)
Mattersdorf (today: Mattersburg) - Nagymarton (B)
Michael - Pusztaszentmihály (D)
Miklósfalva - Nickelsdorf (B)

Mogyorókerék - Eberau (D)
Mosonmagyaróvár (in 1921: Magyaróvár) - Ungarisch Altenburg (B)
Mosontarcsa - Andau (B)
Nagymarton - Mattersdorf (today: Mattersburg)
Nagyszentmihály - Grosspetersdorf (D)
Németujvár - Gussing (D/E)
Nickelsdorf - Miklósfalva (B)
Oberschützen - Felsőlövő (D)
Oberwart - Felsőőr (D)
Odenburg - Sopron (B/C)
Pilgersdorf - Pörgölény (C)
Pinkafeld - Pinkafő (D)
Pinkafő - Pinkafeld (D)
Pörgölény - Pilgersdorf (C)
Pozsony - Pressburg (in Slovak: Bratislava) (A)
Pressburg - Pozsony (in Slovak: Bratislava) (A)
Pusztaszentmihály - Michael (D)
Rechnitz - Rohonc (D)
Rétfalu - Wiesen (B)
Rohonc - Rechnitz (D)
Rothenturm an der Pinka - Vasvörösvár (D)
Rust - Rust (B)
Schachendorf - Csajta (D)
Schlaining - Szalónak (C)
Sopron - Odenburg (B/C)
Stadt Schlaining - Városszalónak (C)
Stegersbach - Szentelek (D)
Steinamanger - Szombathely (D)
St.Gotthard - Szentgotthárd (D)
Szalónak - Schlaining (C)
Szentelek - Stegersbach (D)
Szentgotthárd - St.Gotthard (D)
Szombathely - Steinamanger (D)
Ungarisch Altenburg - Magyaróvár (today: Mosonmagyaróvár) (B)

Valla - Wallern
Városszalónak - Stadt Schlaining (C)
Vasvörösvár - Rothenturm an der Pinka (D)
Vulkapordány - Wulkaprodersdorf (B)
Wallern - Valla (B)
Wien - Bécs (Vienna) (A)
Wiesen - Rétfalú (B)
Wulkaprodersdorf - Vulkapordány (B)
Zemendorf - Zemenye (B)
Zemenye - Zemendorf (B)
Zurány - Zurndorf (A/B)
Zurndorf - Zurány (A/B)

NAMES OF LAKES AND RIVERS IN HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN

The Hungarian names are underlined.

Donau - Duna (Danube)
Duna - Donau (Danube)
Fertő tó - Neusiedler See (lake)
Güns - Gyöngyös (*)
Gyöngyös - Güns (*)
Lafnitz - Lapincs
Lajta - Leitha
Lapincs - Lafnitz
Leitha - Lajta
Neusiedler See - Fertő tó (lake)
Pinka - Pinka
Raab - Rába
Rába - Raab
Rabnitz - Repce
Repce - Rabnitz

* This is the name of the river. In German, the name Güns refers to both the river Gyöngyös and the city Kőszeg.

II. POLITICAL EVENTS

The changes in the border areas between Hungary and Austria took place somewhat later than the other border changes although the claims of the newly formed Austrian authorities on former Hungarian territories were stated about the same time as those of the other successor states of the Monarchy. The declaration of the provisional National Council of the newly formed Austrian Republic dated November 22, 1918 already demanded the annexation of 5800 sq.km. (2240 sq.mi.) of Hungarian territory for two reasons: the population there is mostly German, and this area supposed to be vital for the food supply of Vienna. On September 2, 1919, the peace conference in Versailles partly accepted their demand and the peace treaty of St.Germain signed with Austria on September 10, 1919, gave her a territory of 4312 sq. km. (1670 sq.mi.) from the Western part of Hungary. The peace treaty of Trianon signed with Hungary on June 4, 1920, also specified the change of sovereignty of this area.

There was, however, a great difference between the border changes here, as compared to the other parts of Hungary. The other areas were already occupied prior to the peace treaties by the armies of the successor states (Czechoslovakia, Romania, Jugoslavia)

and in significant cases (eg., the Baranya-triangle or the East-side of the river Tisza) the occupied territory actually extended well into the new, smaller Hungary. Thus, after the peace treaty with Hungary, the foreign forces had to evacuate occupied territories and return them to Hungary. On the other hand, Western Hungary had never been occupied by Austrian forces and therefore, based on the peace treaties, the Hungarian government was supposed to evacuate this territory and hand it over to the authorities of the newly formed Austrian Republic.

Although the Trianon treaty was signed on June 4, 1920, and ratified by the Hungarian parliament in the middle of November, 1920, the transfer of Western Hungary to Austria was successfully delayed by the Hungarian government which tried to have this decision changed by negotiations. When any further delay was impossible, it was agreed that the transfer will be carried out stepwise, by dividing the territory into zones. The "official" transfer started in Summer 1921 and the transfer of the last zone - the city of Sopron and its environment - supposed to have taken place on October 3, 1921 when the completition of the transfer was declared by the two governments as well as the representatives of the entente powers of England, France and Italy. However, this "legal" transfer did not mean that Austrian authorities could actually take over the territory.

Parallel to these events Hungarian insurgent troups supported by the central government have been organized in Western Hungary and on September 8, 1921, Lieutenant Colonel Paul Prónay officially took over their command after resigning from his commission in the Hungarian army. Sporadic fighting started already in Summer 1921 and when the Hungarian government officially evacuated this territory, the insurgents under Prónay's command took it over and on October 4, 1921 declared the independence of Western Hungary under the name of LAJTABÁNSÁG (*). Immediately after, fighting broke out.

As a result of pressures from the entente powers, the head of the Hungarian government, count Stephen Bethlen, was forced to participate in a meeting held on October 11-13, 1921, in Venice, Italy. In the protocol signed at the end of the meeting, Hungary

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* Lajta (Leitha) = the river forming the boundary on the Northwest, the traditionary border between Austria and Hungary; bánság = banate, old expression for an autonomous territory headed by a direct deputy of the central government.

agreed to stop the activities of the insurgents and transfer within eight days the questioned area to Austria. However, Hungary gained a significant concession: it was decided that a plebiscite will decide whether the city of Sopron (Ödenburg) and seven villages in its suburbs should remain within Hungary or be annexed by Austria.

Based on the results of the Venice meeting the Hungarian government pressured the insurgents to evacuate the territory which was then taken over gradually by Austria. The transfer took longer than prescribed in the Venice protocol and was finished only on November 13, 1919. The plebiscite in and around Sopron (Ödenburg) took place on December 14 with a majority vote for remaining in Hungary. It is difficult, if not impossible, to evaluate how honest the plebiscite was. Austrian historians claim even today that it was rigged while Hungary gave the official title civitas fidelissima (the most faithful city) to Sopron; however, the fact is that both sides accepted the results of the plebiscite.

After minor corrections, the final borders between Austria and Hungary were settled in 1922 finalizing the secession of 3970 sq.km. (1550 sq.mi.) to Austria. This territory, called BURGENLAND, became the eighth federal state of the Austrian Republic.

III. STAMPS ISSUED IN WESTERN HUNGARY

The issues during the turmoil in Summer and Fall 1921 can be divided into two groups: the issues of the short-lived independent state of Lajtabánság and the insurgents, and the issues of the new local Austrian authorities. The first group is discussed in detail in the third part of this monograph while the second group is the subject of the fourth part. The first group will be called the issues of Lajtabánság, while the second as the issues of Burgenland.

THIRD PART: ISSUES OF LAJTABÁNSÁG

During the short-lived existence of Lajtabánság, nine series were issued. The catalogs and articles dealing with these stamps list the series consecutively, according to the date and calling them First Series, Second Series, etc. The only difference is that Péntek lists the Lajtabánság Posta over-printed stamps as the second series and the "A Zóna" over-printed stamps as the third series while in all the other sources these two are reversed.

The chronological listing will also be followed here. However, it should be mentioned that a better grouping of the nine series would be to divide them into two groups: the series issued by the Gouverning Council and the Supreme Headquarters of Lajtabánság on one side, and the series issued by individual insurgent troups loosely associated with Prónay's Headquarters on the other side. If we would compare the postal activities of Lajtabánság with that of a regular country, the first group would represent the regular issues while the series belonging to the second group would probably considered as local issues.

The following series belong to the <u>first group</u> ie., the stamps issued by the central command: first, third, seventh, eighth and ninth series. From these, the first three are well documented and the declaration of independence of Lajtabánság, its stamp-issuing power, as well as the issue of the third and seventh series have been reported to the Universal Postal Union. The English translation of the four documents - according to Weinert - is given on the next three pages (Documents Nos.1-4). The eighth series was also printed and issued by the central authorities of Lajtabánság while the ninth series was printed in Vienna (by the same company who printed the seventh series) for the authorities of Lajtabánság; however, no detailed information is available on these two series.

The following series belong to the <u>second group</u> ie., the stamps issued by the various commando troups or political groups: second, fourth, fifth and sixth series. These are usually named according to the leader of the respective groups:

second series: Ostenburg
fourth series: Gömbös
fifth series: Héjjas
sixth series: Friedrich

Document No.1.

Governing Council of
Lajtabánság, 1921
No.: G.u.3./921

Executive Order

Whereas the troups of the Royal Hungarian Government have already evacuated Zone "A" but the Government of the Austrian Republic did not take it over, while during this interregnum it was taken over by the insurgents who are in power even today, I order that all Royal Hungarian stamps which can be found at the post offices should be overprinted with the text "FELKELŐ MAGYAROK ÁLTAL MEGSZÁLLT NYUGATMAGYARORSZÁG 1921 aug.-szept". I entrust Captain Gyula Biringer with the execution (of this order) and at the same time, I direct him to report to me within 3 days the stamp inventories found at the post offices and the one-month stamp supply needed by the post offices.

Felsőőr, September 4, 1921

György Hír
commandant of the
insurgent troups

circular seal:
GOVERNING COUNCIL
OF LAJTABÁNSAG 1921

From the nine series only the last two have not been used in actual mail although stamps of the eighth series exist with postal cancellation representing probably cancellation-to-order (C.T.O.). From the other series, the used stamps sometimes also represent C.T.O.; however, it should be emphasized that these stamps have been used in the regular mail, have been accepted both in and outside Hungary as regular stamps and even exist with Austrian cancellations from the first two weeks after the final take-over, also together with Austrian stamps. Genuinely mailed letters are scarce and should command much higher prices than the mint or used stamps. It should be stated that the issues of Lajtabánság are much too underpriced by the catalogs listing them; for example the price of the overprinted 50 and 100 K Madonna stamps of the fifth series in the 1971-issue of the Hungary Netto Katalog is only $16.- each although only 100 stamps were issued from each.

Four months after the end of the insurrection (on February 13, 1922), the Hungarian Postal Directorate by its order No.2849/1922 forbade the use of these stamps in the regular mail when of course, they could have not been used anyway.

Document No.2.

Governing Council of
Lajtabánság, 1921
No.: G.u.5./921

Executive Order

The Constitutional Congress of October 4, 1921, in its Declaration of Independence, declared the territory of the Western Hungarian zones "A" and "B" as the territory of the State of Lajtabánság,

I hereby entrust Second Lieutenant László Szendey with the temporary handling of all the postal matters of Lajtabánság. I order to organize an independent office for the issuing of stamps and for philately in Felsőőr and to overprint all the stamps found at the post offices of zones "A" and "B", except the 100 K stamp, with the text "LAJTABÁNSÁG POSTA". In order to cover the costs, the overprinted stamps should be given to the post offices with a 50% surcharge.

I direct Mr.László Szendey to report to me within 3 days the execution of this order and I also request him to report how long the present stamp inventories are enough to fulfill the need of the postal service.

Felsőőr, October 4, 1921

György Hír
governing councillor
for economy

circular seal:
see Document No.1.

Finally, it should be mentioned that some of the Western Hungarian overprints have also been forged.

Stamps With Three-Hole Punching

It is known that between the beginning of 1921 and 1924, the Hungarian Postal Directorate punched three holes in triangular position through the two vertical middle columns of the stamp sheets printed in this period (*).

Since the overprinting of the issues of Western Hungary was carried out in the second part of 1921, they were mostly overprinted on full sheets of which the two vertical middle columns

* For details, see L.S.Ettre "Officially Punched Stamps of Hungary", News of Hungarian Philately (Society for Hungarian Philately), Vol.2, Nos.2 and 3 (Feb-March 1971).

Document No.3.

Supreme Headquarters of
the Insurgents of Western
Hungary

Felsőőr, October 5, 1921

To the Directorate of the
Universal Postal Union
B e r n

According to the decision of the Constitutional Congress of October 4, 1921, Western Hungary declared its independence, and, as the independent state of Lajtabánság, she will issue her own stamps. Until the new stamps are ready, the Hungarian postal stamps have been issued with the overprint "Lajtabánság-posta" furthermore the 5 fillér harvester stamp has been issued with the new denomination of 2.50 korona.

This Supreme Headquarters which, according to the Declaration of Independence, is enpowered with the government and administration, submits its official report on the issue of these stamps with the attachment of 37 stamps of each type.

We request acknowledgement of the receipt of our report.

Prónay
Commander-in-Chief

Document No.4.

Governing Council of
Lajtabánság 1921
No.: G.u.10./921

Executive Order

According to the report No.P.1.73/1921 dated October 7, 1921 of the General Postal Directorate, the stamp supply available at the post offices will be able to satisfy the need of the mail service for only a short period. For this reason I order the issue of new stamps for Lajtabánság. I entrust First Lieutenant Károly Verő with the design of the new stamps which he should present to me within 3 days.

Felsőőr, October 8, 1921

circular seal:
see Document No.1.

György Hír
governing councillor
for economy

have already been punched with the three holes. The only exceptions are those stamps which have been originally printed prior to the introduction of the three-hole punching such as the 15 and 25 f harvester stamps and the 2 f postage due stamp. Naturally the stamps with original design do not exist with the three holes (seventh and ninth series).

In case of the Jennersdorf issue (discussed in the Fourth Part of this monograph) and some special stamps there is nowhere any mentioning whether some of these exist with the three-hole punching and I personally have not seen any. Therefore, in the listing of such stamps, those stamps which theoretically may also exist with the punching are marked in the proper column with a question mark.

I. THE FIRST SERIES

Almost all sources state that this series was prepared in Szombathely, in August 1921 and issued officially on September 2, 1921. On the other hand, Document No.4 (see previous page) which ordered the preparation of this series is dated September 4; thus, there is some discrepancy in the data.

These stamps were sold in a number of post offices around the town of Felsőőr (Oberwart) and have been used in the mail. Forgeries of the stamps also exist.

The series consists of Hungarian stamps overprinted in black with the text "Felkelő Magyarok által megszállt Nyugatmagyarország 1921. aug. szept.".(Western Hungary occupied by insurgent Hungarians, Aug.Sept.1921).

The original series consists of ten stamps. Billig also lists three additional overprinted stamps calling two of them as bogus. According to Weinert, these three overprints have been prepared only in 2-3 sheets and distributed among a few privileged persons; they were not sold at the post offices. (*)

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* The fact that one of these stamps represents overprint on a harvester stamp with MAGYAR POSTA text also indicates that these were unofficial issues: these stamps have been valid only until June 30, 1921 and the rest of the inventory should have been returned to Budapest.

Besides these three stamps some others also exist which are not part of the original series. An envelope was sold at an auction in May 1971 which - among others - also had the over-printed 5-f harvester stamp. The envelope was cancelled on September 4, 1921, in Felsőőr (Oberwart) and a second envelope (sold at the same auction) was cancelled in Pörgölény (Pilgers-dorf) on the same day. Both were addressed to first lieutenant Pál Breznay in Szombathely and according to a note on the back of the envelopes they used to belong to the director of the Savings Bank in Szombathely. This fact seems to corroborate the authenticity of the envelopes and stamps although, natu-rally, it does not change the situation that stamps outside the original series were prepared only in a limited number and not for general use.

In the catalogue section of this monograph, these stamps are indicated by Roman numeral.

As mentioned, this series was issued at the beginning of September 1921. Later, toward the end of the insurgency, the stamps sold (probably representing the rest which still exis-ted at the post offices) were accompanied by a printed cer-tificate written in four languaques - Hungarian, German, French and English - attesting the genuineness of the stamps; further-more a small violet-blue seal with the coat-of-arms of Lajta-bánság was stamped on the back of the stamps. The certificate is dated November 3, 1921 in Felsőőr (Oberwart) and signed by L. Szendey, the postmaster general of Lajtabánság (for his appointment, see Document No.2). A copy of this certificate is shown on the next page (Document No.5). The circular seal on the left side of the certificate has the text "Supreme Head-quarters of the Western Hungarian Insurgents" and the Hungarian coat-of-arms.

Error Prints.

At least four of the stamps (2o and 40 f harvester, 1 and 3 K parliament) also exist with inverted overprint.

II. THE SECOND SERIES

This series was issued in Sopron, on September 8, 1921, to commemorate the battle at Agfalva. The overprinting was carried out by the Ostenburg commando troup and consists of the text in black:

Nyugatmagyarországi Felkelők Főparancsnoksága.

Igazolvány

annak hiteléül, hogy a mellékelt 10 bélyegből álló „Felkelő magyarok által megszállt Nyugatmagyarország 1921. aug. szept." felülnyomással ellátott bélyegsorozatot a fenti parancsnokság adta ki és Lajtabánság ezen *cimerével hitelesitette.*

Felsőőr, 1921. november 3.

Lajtabánság postaigazgatója

NYUGATMAGYARORSZÁGI FELKELŐK FŐPARANCSNOKSÁGA

Minden teljes sorozathoz igazolvány mellékeltetik.

BESTÄTIGUNG

dessen, dass die beiliegende aus 10 Stück bestehende und mit folgendem Aufdruck versehene Markenserie: „Felkelő magyarok által megszállt Nyugatmagyarország 1921 aug. szept." (Von Aufständischen Ungarn besetztes Westungarn Aug.-Sept. 1921.) vom obigem Kommando ausgegeben und mit diesem Wappen *des Leitha-Banathes beglaubigt wurde.*

Felsőőr, am 3. Nov. 1921.

L. Szendey m. p.
Postdirektor des Leitha-Banates

Jedem kompletten Satz wird eine Bestätigung beigefügt.

CERTIFICAT

Je soussigné, Directeur des Postes du Banat de Leitha, certifie par la présente que la série de timbres-poste ci-jointe, consistant en 10 pièces et munies de la surcharge: „Felkelő magyarok által megszállt Nyugatmagyarország 1921. aug. szept." (Hongrie Accidentale occupée par les insurgés hongrois, Aout-septembre 1921.) a été émise par la Commandement ci-haut. En foi de quoi elle y a fait apposer l'écusson *dudit Banat de Leitha.*

Felsőőr, le 3. Nov. 1921.

L. Szendey m. p.
Directeur des Postes du Banat de Leitha

Ce, certificat est délivré à chaque série complète de ces timbres-poste.

CERTIFICATE

I, hereby, certify that enclosed set of postage-stamps, consisting of 10 pieces and bearing the overprint: „Felkelő magyarok által megszállt Nyugatmagyarország 1921 aug. szept." (Western Hungary occupied by Hungarian Insargents, August-September 1921.) has been issued by above Head-Quarters, in witness where of the same are endorsed with this escutcheon *of the Banate of Leitha.*

Felsőőr, 3d of Nov .1921.

L. Szendey m. p.
Postmaster of the Banate of Leitha

Every complete set is accompanied by this certificate.

Nyugatmagyarországi / felkelők / 19 -X- 21 / szept. / "A" ZÓNA (Western Hungarian Insurgents, "A" Zone); a skull and two crossbones are handstamped in violet or red at the place marked with -X-.

The total height of the overprint is 18.5 mm on the harvester, and 16 mm on the parliament stamps. The width of the lines is: first 1.75 mm, second 1.75 mm, third (19-21) 1.75 mm, fourth (szept.) 1.5 mm, and fifth 2 mm.

As mentioned, the skull and crossbones were handstamped. The first 4000 stamps were overprinted with help of a rubber stamp, the next 3000 with a wooden stamp, and the rest with a steel stamp. These can be distinguished by the following characteristics:

In the overprinting with the rubber stamp, there is a blurred line on the left side and sometimes also at the bottom; about ½ mm right of the right eye there is a half circle.

In the overprinting with the wooden stamp, both the outside and inside of the border-line is uneven, and on the left side, it has a small break at the height of the eye. There is a dent on the middle of the top of the skull. The colors are bright, the violet is more bluish.

The overprinting with the final steel stamp is similar to the one obtained with the rubber stamp except that the lines are thinner but sharper.

The printing of the text was carried out by the printing shop of the newspaper Soproni Hirlap (Sopron News), at Sopron.

The color of the skull and crossbones is very sensitive, particularly to water.

The stamps of the second issue have been sold at the post offices in the area West of Sopron and used in the mail. Figure 1 shows a registered letter mailed to Braunschweig, Germany; the letter was cancelled on September 22, 1921, in Vulkapordány (Wulka-Prodersdorf) and also bears the cancellation of Braunschweig registering the arrival of the letter on September 26, 1921. Genuine mail with these stamps exists with much later dates also.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Error Prints.

The 50-f stamp exists with inverted and the 2-K stamp with double overprint. Five stamps (5, 10, 15, 50 and 60 f) also exist with the name of the month misspelled as "szevt" instead of "szept".

III. THE THIRD SERIES

Immediately after the declaration of the independence of Lajtabánság, the preparation of new stamps with original design was initiated. For the period until these stamps are available, the overprinting of the existing Hungarian stamps with the text "Lajtabánság Posta" in black was ordered (see Document No.2) and the Universal Postal Union was also notified on the existence of these stamps (see Document No.3). The overprinted stamps were issued on October 5, 1921, in Felsőőr (Oberwart). On the harvester stamps, a heavy line consisting of black triangles is under the text with the intention to cover the original MAGYAR KIR.POSTA imprint while on the parliament stamps, the text itself supposed to cover the original imprint. However, particularly among the harvester stamps, correctly positioned overprint is relatively rare. On the parliament stamps, a small sphere is before and after the overprint. One stamp was also issued with a new denomination: 2.50 K on the 5 f harvester stamp where the two tables with the old denomination as well as the FILLÉR imprint are covered by small squares looking as dots at the first sight. On this stamp, the color of the new denomination and the small squares is brown-red. It should be mentioned that the overprint is only giving the new denomination (2.50) but does not indicate that it is in Korona and not in fillér.

Soon after the issue of these stamps it was decided to sell them - except the one with new denomination - with a 50% surcharge for the benefit of the insurgency. This was indicated by a two-line black overprint on the back of the stamps with the text "50 % felár / Fővezérség" (50% surcharge, Supreme Command) and usually also having the coat-of-arms of Lajtabánság in violet. This overprint is vertical on the harvester and horizontal on the parliament stamps (type ah) and in the former case, it exists both going upward and downward. It is fairly poorly centered and stamps with partial overprint are usual. There was no additional surcharge for the stamp with the new denomination and thus, the overprint on the back is missing.

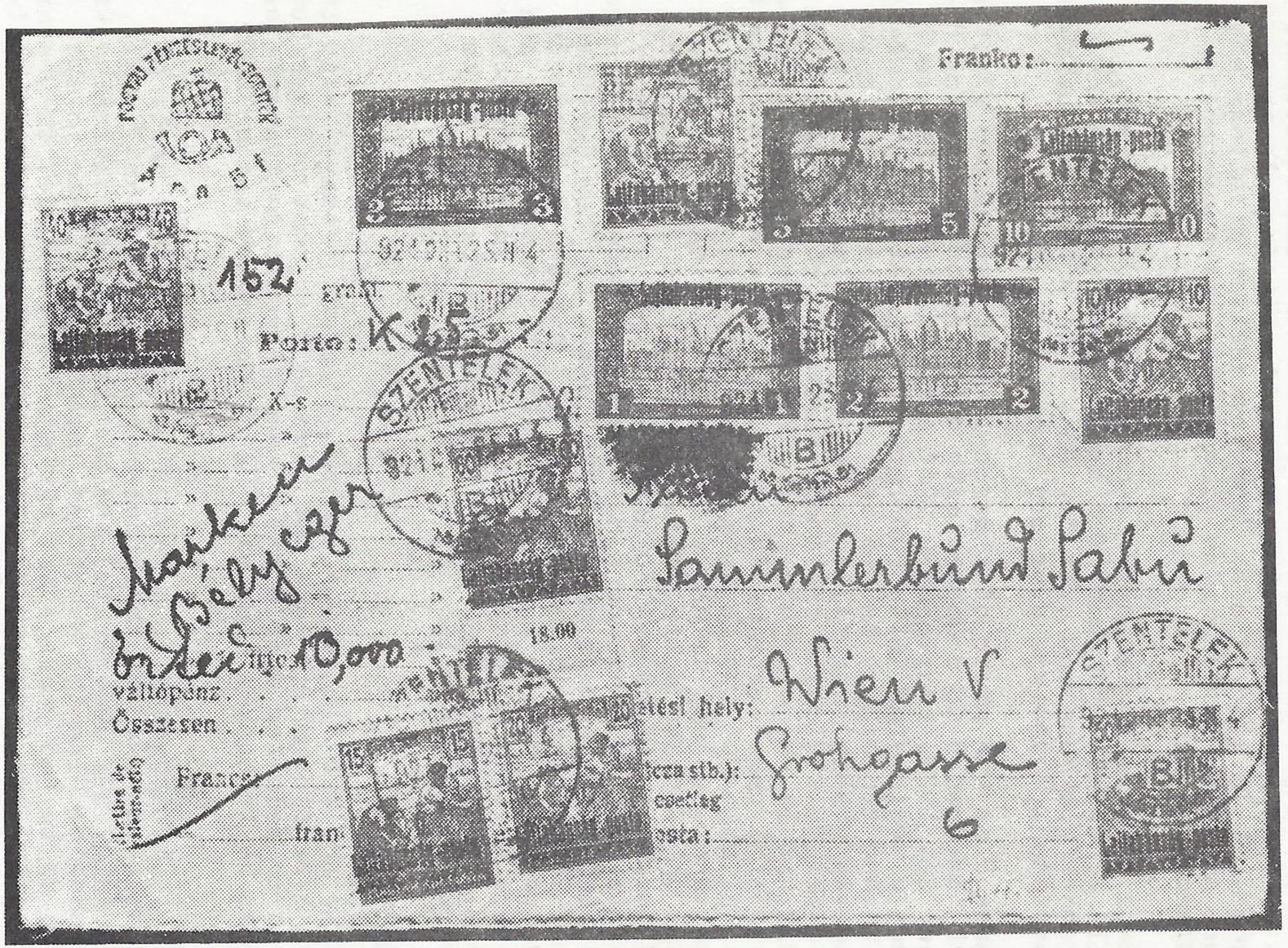
Franko:
152
Porto: K 5
SZENTLELEK
Sammlerbund Salzi
Wien V
Grohgasse
6
Összesen
Franco
tran

Figure 3

On used stamps which have been soaked off from envelopes, the overprint on the back is naturally missing. As mentioned, it is also missing from the earlier printings and thus, its absence from mint stamps does not necessarily indicate forgery.

Stamps of this series have been widely used by practically all post offices of Western Hungary under the insurgents' command and even for some time after the Austrian annexation. Three examples are shown here.

Figure 2 is the photo of a postcard from Nagymarton (Mattersdorf) addressed to Budapest with a cancellation mark of October 21, 1921, bearing the 20 f and 1 K stamps. Figure 3 shows a registered letter addressed to a philatelic society in Vienna (according to the text, the content of the envelope was stamps) cancelled in Szentelek (Stegersbach) on October 23, 1921 with the whole series on the envelope. As indicated on the envelope, the letter needed - according to the postal rate - stamps in the total value of 25 K while the nominal value of the Lajtabánság Posta series was 25.45 K; thus, the envelope is not a "showpiece". Finally, Figure 4 shows an Austrian postal card with Hungarian, Lajtabánság, and Austrian stamps mailed after the final annexation by Austria from Rothenthurm a.d. Pinka (Vasvörösvár) to Vienna and cancelled on December 4, 1921. Here, the new Austrian cancellation mark is already used (*) but the Lajtabánság and Hungarian stamps have still validity. According to the message written on the card (not shown; it is on the other side), the Lajtabánság Posta stamps were permitted to be used until December 15.

Proofs.

Billig and Székely list a number of proofs (essays) with the same overprint which have not been sold at post offices but given to selected people and I know of additional proofs not listed by these two sources. The overprint on the back of

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* It is interesting to note that while in other parts of Hungary annexed by the successor states (Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Jugoslavia) the Hungarian cancellation marks - showing also the Hungarian crown! - have been in use for up to two years after the annexation, here, in Western Hungary, the Austrian Republic introduced the new cancellation marks shortly after the take over.

Figure 4

these stamps is usually brown but proofs with black overprint on the back also exist. Proofs (essays) are indicated by Roman numeral in the catalogue part of this monograph.

Error Prints.

A number of error prints exist, due both to hasty work and to deliberate production of "unusual items". The stamps exist with double as well as inverted overprints; sometimes the second overprint is inverted or diagonal. There are also stamps with diagonal or even vertical "Lajtabánság Posta" overprint. In some cases, the overprint is misplaced. There are also stamps on which the surcharge text is printed not on the back but on the front of the stamp, and I have also seen stamps with a double-printed surcharge text on the front. It is impossible to list all these variations; therefore in the catalogue section, only the basic error prints are indicated.

Proofs with error prints (eg., inverted or misplaced overprint or having the surcharge text printed on the front) also exist but, since enough data are not available, these are not indicated in the catalogue section.

A few special errors are known in connection with the 2.50 K on 5 f stamp. In the first case (#26a) the black "Lajtabánság Posta" overprint is missing and only the new denomination exist. In the second case (#26b) the text indicating the 50% surcharge was mistakenly printed on the back of the stamp. On some stamps, the violet small coat-of-arms usually used together with the surcharge text was stamped on the back of the stamp but now, without the surcharge text. There are also stamps where the brown overprint is misplaced relative to the black "Lajtabánság Posta" overprint.

Finally, a special error should be mentioned: the new 2.50 K surcharge was also printed on some sheets of the 2 f harvester stamp.

IV. THE FOURTH SERIES

This set was issued in the Northern part of Western Hungary, by a group headed by Gyula Gömbös (*) who was associated with Prónay (but rival to him). The text of the black overprint is "NYUGATMAGYARORSZÁG / NÉPE / NEM NEM SOHA!" (people of Western Hungary, No, No, Never!)(**). It is in five lines on the harvester and in three lines on the parliament stamps.

These stamps have been actually sold in the Northern part of Lajtabánság and stamps of this series exist with genuine Hungarian, and even Austrian, cancellations the latter from the period between November 18 and December 3, 1921 (***).

Error Prints.

The stamps of this series also exist with double as well as inverted overprints.

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* Gömbös was one of the most prominent figures of the Hungarian right in the period following the first World War. He became premier of Hungary in 1932.

** Nem, nem, soha! (No, no, never!) was the official slogan of the Hungarian Revisionist (Irredentist) League existing between 1920 and 1944.

*** the Michel catalogue errs when it states that these stamps have not been sold at the post offices.

V. THE FIFTH SERIES

This series was overprinted in Magyaróvár, at the printing plant of Dr. A. Lipthay, on October 10, 1921, by the Héjjas commando troups (*). The black overprint consists of the text "Felkelő Magyarok Északi Hadserege 1921" (Northern Army of the Insurgent Hungarians) and is in five lines on the harvester, postage due, and Madonna, and in three lines on the parliament stamps. On the Madonna stamps, the date 1921 is in the first line separated from the rest of the overprint and is printed in two digits on the left and right side respectively; also the first two words of the overprint ("FELKELŐ MAGYAROK") is printed in capital letters on the Madonna stamps. The overprinted postage due stamps served as regular stamps.

The number of stamps issued is known. The rarest are the overprinted 5 and 10 K parliament and 50 and 100 K Madonna stamps from which only 1-1 sheet was overprinted. Other stamps of this series with only a limited number issued are the 2 f postage due stamp (2 sheets), the 10, 15, 20 f harvester and 2 K parliament stamps (3 sheets each), the 5 f harvester stamp (4 sheets), and the 200 f postage due stamp (5 sheets). For detailed listing, see the catalogue section.

The stamps issued were certified by First Lieutenant György Winter-Laczay, the head-of-staff of the commando troups who first wrote his initials (W.G.) with pencil on the back side of the stamps and later used a rubber stamp for the same purpose.

These stamps have been used in the actual mail although genuinely cancelled stamps and particularly envelopes bearing these stamps which have actually been forwarded by the mail service are rare. Two such envelopes are shown here (Figures 5 and 6); both have been mailed from Zurány (Zurndorf) to Magyaróvár. The envelope shown in Figure 5 was cancelled on October 20, 1921 and back-cancelled in Magyaróvár on October

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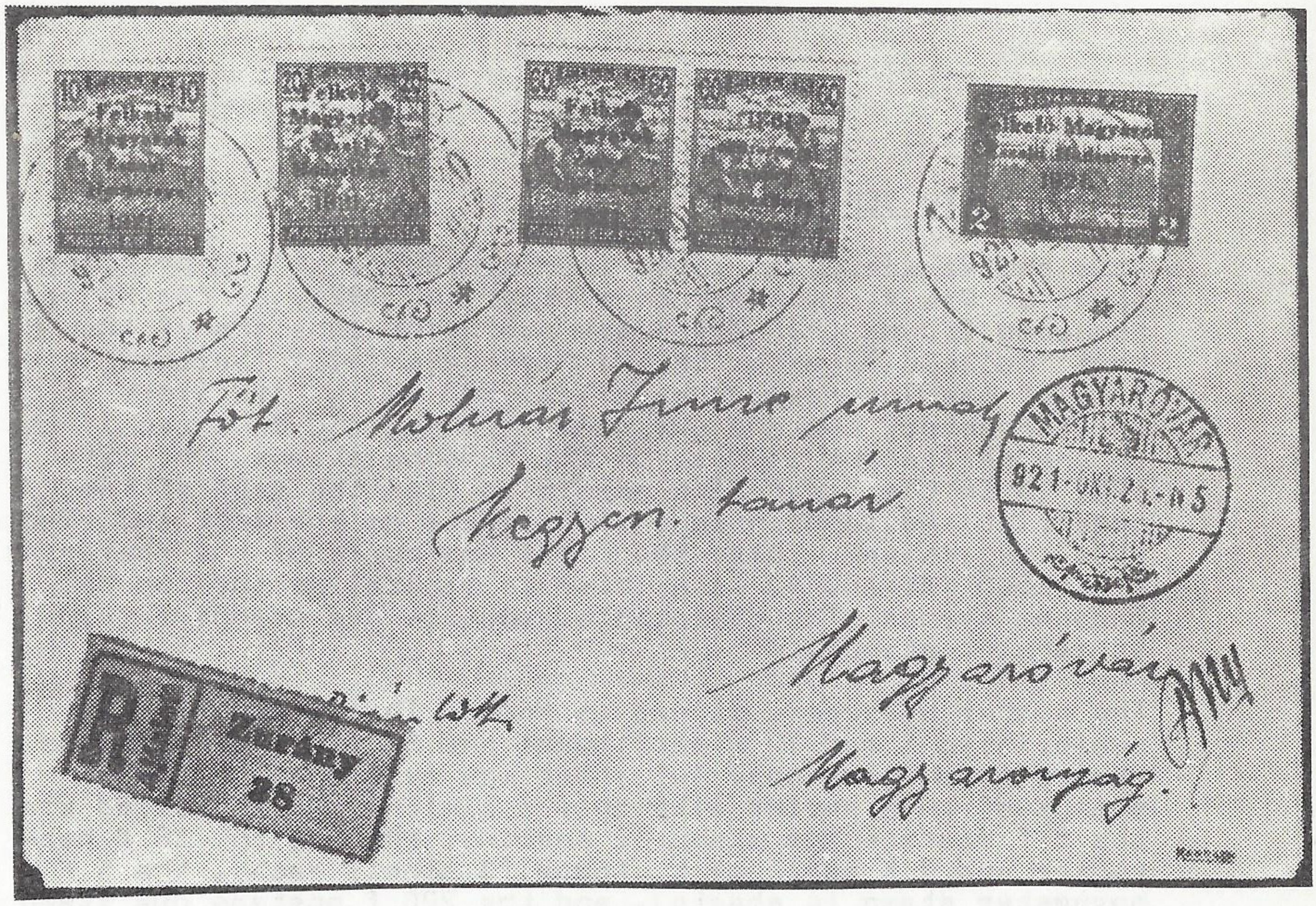
* Iván Héjjas was another prominent member of the Hungarian right in the period following the first World War.


Fővárosi Nagycsarnok
Fővárosi Nagycsarnok
Fővárosi Nagycsarnok
Fővárosi Nagycsarnok
Fővárosi Nagycsarnok
MAGYAR POSTA

Franko: .....

Súly: 150 gram.

Porto: 148390 K

44 darab 100 K-s = 4400 K

» » = »

» » = »

» » = »

» » = »

» » = »

» » = »

» » = »

» 1 frtos = »

Utánpénz . . . — » — f

Összesen . . . 44000 K — f

Francs: .....

» — francs — cimes.

Címzés: .....

Föv. Papp Gyula

Tanyen-tanár úrnak

Rendeltetési hely: Nagyarad'vai

Lakás (utcza stb.): Fő utca 2114

esetleg

utolsó posta: .....

Figure 6

(100 stamps) were deliberately inserted in inverted position. For this reason, tête-bêche pairs also exist. According to the Michel catalogue, the 50 K Madonna stamp should also exist with inverted overprint. However, this must be an error because the same set-up was used for the overprinting of both the 50 and 100 K Madonna stamps and thus, if one exists with inverted overprint so must be the other. On the other hand, the 100 K Madonna stamp has never been reported with inverted overprint.

The 1 K stamp also exists with double overprint, and the 2.50 K stamp exists with two errors: in the first case, due to shifting of the overprint, the year 1921 is on the top of the stamp while in the second case, some stamps in a sheet exist without overprint thus creating pairs in which one stamp is not overprinted.

VI. THE SIXTH SERIES

This overprint was prepared in Budapest on the initiatives of István Friedrich, a former Hungarian (short-lived) premier and issued on October 12, 1921. According to some reports, the last two stamps (#67 and 68) have been issued only on November 11, 1921. The overprint consists of the bilingual text in black "Nyugat / Magyarország / Orszvé / -X- / Westungarn / Orgland" (Western Hungary, Orszvé; Orszvé is the abbreviation of Országos Védelem, National Defense, and Orgland is the abbreviation of the corresponding German expression, Organisierter Landschutz, Organized Defense of the Country). Each stamp has a new denomination in black at the place marked by -X-; if it is in Korona, it is also repeated by a 16-mm large carmine numeral.

The information on the number of stamps actually prepared is somewhat contradictory. The values listed in the catalogue section are from Billig who, without any doubt, took it from some Hungarian source. On the other hand, other Hungarian references indicate the issue of only about 10,000 series.

A few of the stamps have been used in actual mail particularly in the city of Kismarton (Eisenstadt).

Error Prints.

Besides two inverted overprints (#64i and 68i) four other error prints exist; these are explained in detail in the listing of the catalogue section.

VII. THE SEVENTH SERIES

According to the executive order G.Ü.10/1921 (see Document No.4), first lieutenant Károly Verő was charged with the design of a new stamp series for Lajtabánság; actually, however, the stamps have been designed by three artists:

Károly Verő - portrait of Prónay, stamps showing the castles of Németujvár and Szalónak, and the postage due stamps;

Győző Martiny - coat-of-arms stamps, and the stamp showing the castle of Fraknó;

János Szekeres - the frame of the 100 K stamp.

The stamps were printed by Paulussen & Co., in Vienna, by a combined engraving and offset process. The postage due stamps were printed in a two-step process: the green frame was printed first, followed by printing the black numeral by lithography. According to Billig, the stamps of this series were printed in sheets of 100 (10x10); however, probably some were also printed in half sheets of 10x5 (see the discussion of the tête-bêche pairs, below). The series consists of eleven regular and six postage due stamps with the following design (see the figures before the catalogue section):

aq = coat-of-arms of Lajtabánság (10 f and 2.50 K)
ar = portrait of Pál Prónay (20 f and 10 K)
as = castle of Fraknó (Forchtenstein), numeral in lower left corner (40 f)
at = castle of Fraknó (Forchtenstein), numeral in upper right corner (60 f)
au = castle of Németujvár (Güssing) (50 f and 5 K)
av = castle of Szalónak (Schlaining), 32.8 x 19 mm (1 K)
aw = castle of Szalónak (Schlaining), 38 x 23.2 mm (50 K)
ax = coat-of-arms of Lajtabánság, in stylized frame (large) (100 K)
ay = postage due stamps, black numeral (5, 100, 200, 500, 1000 f)
az = red "50" overprint on the 200-f postage due stamp

The stamps were printed on a paper without watermark and have perforation 12½ x 12½ (*); in some cases the perforation is

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* Péntek states the perforation as 11x11. This is an obvious error and anybody who has stamps belonging to this series can check it.

fairly poor. All regular stamps except the 5 K and 100 K stamps also exist imperforated. In two cases (#77a and 78a) the printing started by using an orange color but, due to an unfavorable effect of this color on the plates, it was soon switched to brown violet. The gray-black 10 f stamp listed in the catalogue section is not documented in any publication known to me but I have an imperforated copy of it. From the 1 K stamp, twelve sheets were printed in blue.

The gum on the stamps prepared at the beginning is light brown, uneven, and of poor quality. Later it successively improved, becaming more and more white and perfect.

Weinert states that the 200-f postage due stamp was printed in a quantity about twice of the 50-f stamp; thus, a number of the 200-f stamps were overprinted by a large red "50" numeral; this is #85.

The printing plant of Paulussen & Co. received the order for printing these stamps on November 4, 1921 signed by György Hír, governing councillor for economy, and László Szendey, postmaster general of Lajtabánság. The stamps were issued on November 9 or 11, 1921, and used immediately in the actual mail; they were also submitted to the Universal Postal Union, in Berne, Switzerland, and letters with these stamps have been mailed to various countries eg. Italy. Letters bearing these stamps are known with the cancellations of the towns in the Southern part of Lajtabánság. According to Billig, the 10 f and 20 f imperforated stamps were issued on November 11 at the post office of Nagyszentmihály (Grosspetersdorf) and on November 12 at the post office of Felsőőr (Oberwart). The Michel catalogue states that only stamps #69, 70, 72, and 75 exist with actual postal cancellation; the other used stamps supposed to be cancelled-to-order.

On November 17, 1921, the Austrian authorities confiscated the rest of the stamps still at the printer in Vienna, and started a legal suit charging the printer and József Kondor, the commissioner of Lajtabánság in Vienna, with fraud and high treason, based on the assumption that at the time of the order to the printing shop, Western Hungary legally already belonged to Austria. Since Kondor could prove that he was officially authorized to order the stamps, the charges of fraud were dropped soon, and after some debate, the Austrian State Prosecutor dropped also the charges of treason because at the time of printing of the stamps, Austria did not have a <u>de facto</u> sovereignity over these territories.

It is difficult to establish the number of stamps actually issued because the data published by various sources are highly contradictory. The first value listed in the catalogue section for each stamp is based on Billig's data while the numbers in parentheses are from Jászai's Bélyegvilág. On the other hand, according to Péntek, about 45,000 series have been printed by November 9. Since we know that a large number of stamps have been delivered to Budapest for sale on January 31, 1922, after the dismissal of the Austrian legal suit, it is possible that the high numbers (given in parentheses) represent the total number of stamps printed while the first, smaller numbers represent the number of stamps delivered to the post offices of Lajtabánság.

The number of postage due stamps issued is given according to the Bélyegvilág.

Concerning the imperforated stamps, the only data available is that 19 sheets (ie.1900 stamps) of the imperforated 20 f stamp (#70n) have been prepared.

Tête-Bêche Pairs.

In five cases, certain stamps in a sheet were printed inverted thus creating horizontal and vertical tête-bêche pairs. According to Weinert, the following stamps (perforated and imperforated) are known to have been printed inverted, at the positions listed:

60 f stamps no.80 and 87.

5 K it was printed in two adjacent and connected half sheets which were inverted relative to each other resulting in five tête-bêche pairs in the middle of the sheet; besides these, stamps nos. 5, 14, 25 and 30 were also printed inverted relative to the adjacent stamps (see note below).

10 K stamps no. 6, 15 and 27.

50 K stamp no.40 (see note below).

100 K stamps no. 27 and 38.

There are some discrepancies in the data given by Weinert, notably concerning the 5 K and 50 K stamps.

5 K Stamp. As given above, Weinert states that these stamps were prepared in two adjacent and connected half sheets which were printed inverted relative to each other, "resulting in five tête-bêche pairs in the middle of the sheet".

As was already mentioned, Billig stated that the Lajtabánság stamps were printed in sheets of 10x10 stamps. In this case, however, there would be ten and not five tête-bêche pairs! On the other hand, if we assume sheets of 50 stamps, then the position of the inverted stamps can be explained according to Figure 7.

1 ↑	2 ↑	3 ↑	4 ↑	5 ↓
6 ↑	7 ↑	8 ↑	9 ↑	10 ↑
11 ↑	12 ↑	13 ↑	14 ↓	15 ↑
16 ↑	17 ↑	18 ↑	19 ↑	20 ↑
21 ↑	22 ↑	23 ↑	24 ↑	25 ↓
26 ↓	27 ↓	28 ↓	29 ↓	30 ↑
31 ↓	32 ↓	33 ↓	34 ↓	35 ↓
36 ↓	37 ↓	38 ↓	39 ↓	40 ↓
41 ↓	42 ↓	43 ↓	44 ↓	45 ↓
46 ↓	47 ↓	48 ↓	49 ↓	50 ↓

Figure 7

The problem with this explanation is that there was no reason to have stamps no. 25 and 30 in inverted position because even if they would be in a position similar to the adjacent stamps in the same horizontal row, they would have created a tête-bêche pair.

The problem of the 5 K tête-bêche pairs can be solved only by investigating a whole or a partial sheet of the stamp. Unfortunately, I could until now find none where this problem could be checked.

50 K Stamp. Assuming sheets of 10x10 stamps, the 40.stamp in the sheet would be the last stamp in the fourth horizontal row; assuming half sheets of 5x10 stamps (similar to Figure 7), then the 40. stamp would be the last stamp in the eighth horizontal row. In either case, a block-of-four containing this tête-bêche stamp must look like either Figure 8a or Figure 8b.

On the other hand, I have a block of four of the 50 K stamp containing one tête-bêche stamp looking like Figure 8c and this does not correspond to either Figure 8a or 8b. The photo of the block is shown in Figure 10. This means that either

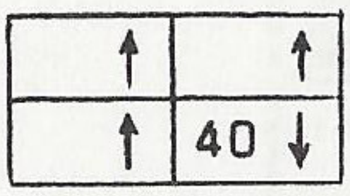


Figure 8a

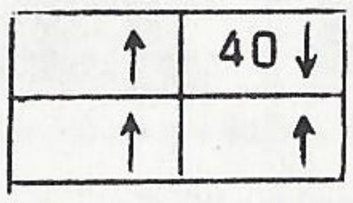


Figure 8b

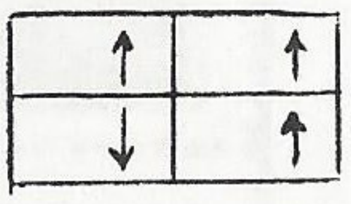


Figure 8c

there must have been another stamp in inverted position in the sheet not located in the rightmost vertical column, or that the number of stamps in a horizontal row is neither 5 or 10.

It should be mentioned that I have a block of four of the 60 f stamp with an inverted stamp, having a margin piece on the right-hand side (Figure 11). This clearly indicates that the inverted stamp must be in position #80, what one would expect according to Weinert (see Figure 9).

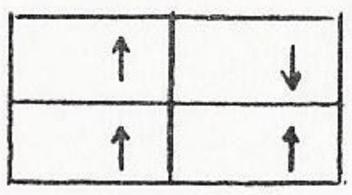


Figure 9

Error Print.

One error print is known in connection with the seventh series: in the 23rd stamp of each sheet of the 5 K stamp, the letters A and N are missing in the word LAJTABÁNSÁG.

VIII. EIGHTH SERIES

This series consists of harvester - parliament stamps with the overprint "Soproni / népszavazás / 1921 / dec.14." (Plebiscite of Sopron, December 14, 1921).

There is almost no information available on this series. According to Weinert, the overprinting was supposed to be ordered by György Hír, governing councillor for economy, and László Szendey, postmaster general of Lajtabánság, but the issue of the stamps at the post offices was forbidden by the entente powers. I know of an envelope having seven stamps of the series (#86-91 and 96) and cancelled on November 22, 1921 in Nagyszentmihály (Grosspetersdorf) but I do not believe that this is a genuine cancellation; after all the area of Western Hungary - except the Sopron area - was evacuated by the insurgents by November 13 and Nagyszentmihály is located in the Southern half of the area to which the plebiscite did

Figure 10

Figure 11

not apply. Probably this cancellation was performed by a cancellation mark taken by the evacuating insurgents. Thus, this finding would speak for the statement that these stamps have not been sold at the post offices. However, I have seen another document which speaks against this.

Mr.E.Blinn of Woodbury, N.J. is in the possession of a most interesting document which - in my opinion - unequivocally proves that these stamps have been in Sopron at the time of the plebiscite and that even if they might not have been used in the actual mail, the post offices cancelled them by request. This document is shown in Figure 12. It is a piece of yellowish (from aging) paper with the text A in German: "Seen in Oe(denburg), toward Budapest, via Győr, Oedenburg, December 13, 1921" and then, the position of the official signing the document is given in French as "the commandant of ... Sopron" There are two circular seals on the document: a violet (B) over the signature with the text: "TERRITOIRE D'OEDENBURG (SOPRON) - Le Commandant" (territory of Ödenburg /Sopron/, the commanding officer), and a second, black (C) with the text M.KIR. VÁMHIVATALI KIRENDELTSÉG BIHARKERESZTES (Royal Hungarian Custom Office, Biharkeresztes) and the Hungarian coat-of-arms plus a new signature. The Hungarian text D written in long-hand on the right side of the document states that: "My visa in Sopron, December 13, 1921. I departed on the 14th." and is signed by Barkányi. The text E on the top says: "Plebiscite stamps of Sopron. Mint and cancelled". Evidently originally there were also some mint stamps attached to this paper, most likely where the numbers 2, 2.50 etc are (which are the denominations of the missing stamps). The stamps which are affixed to the sheet were cancelled separately and affixed later.

It should be mentioned that Biharkeresztes is on the border between Hungary and Romania, East of the river Tisza, and about 370 km from Sopron, on the other side of Hungary. Evidently Mr.Barkányi (if I spell properly his name) left Sopron where the commanding officer of the Entente Supervising Forces signed this paper, and he travelled via Budapest to Transylvania now already part of Romania. The first Hungarian official he saw was the custom officer at the Hungarian-Romanian border where he again asked them to sign this paper. Apart of its philatelic value, this paper is an interesting human document from a period when everything was in a turmoil and many people in moving.

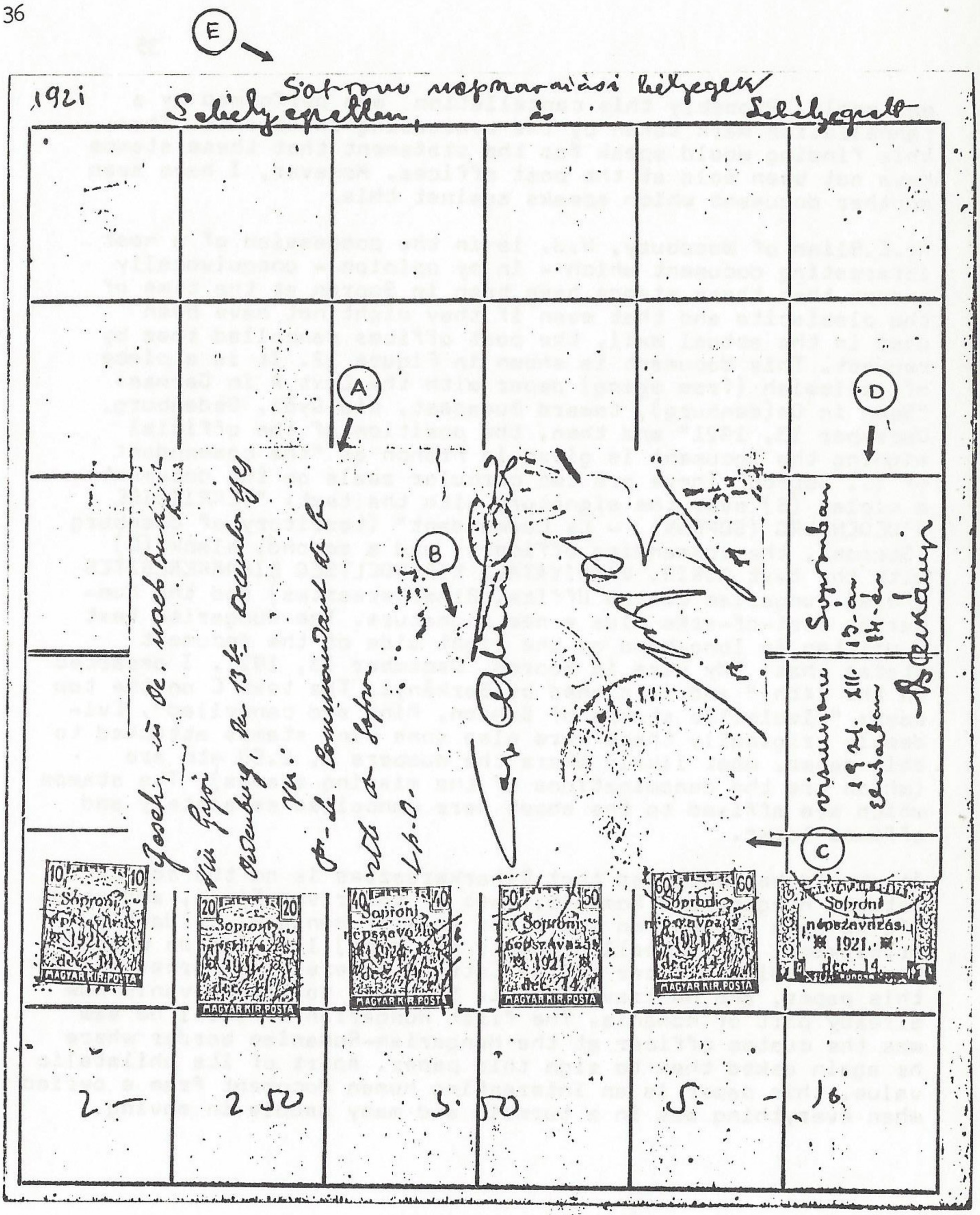

1921
Sopron népszavazási bélyegek
Sopron
A
B
C
D
Sopron
népszavazás
1921
dec. 14
MAGYAR KIR. POSTA
2.—
2.50
3.
50
5.—
16

Figure 12

IX. THE NINTH SERIES

This series was also ordered by the officials of Lajtabánság and printed by Paulussen & Co., in Vienna. However, this is a posthumous issue: the stamps were ready only by December 3, 1921 and have never been actually issued.

The designer of the stamps was Győző Martiny; the design consists of a sitting eagle in the foreground, a hill with a castle, pine-trees and a radiating apostolic cross in the background. The stamps were printed on a paper without watermark in a two step process: first the picture was printed and then, the denomination and the name of the currency in black or red. The stamps have a perforation of $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

The denomination is given in both Hungarian and German such as FILLÉR - HELLER and KORONA - KRONEN. It is interesting to note that there is no other text on the stamps: the name of the country is not given.

FOURTH PART: ISSUES OF BURGENLAND

During October 1921, after the Venice meeting, Austria started to take over parts of Western Hungary. In this time, two series representing overprints on Austrian stamps have been issued by local Austrian authorities. Besides these, a third series representing overprints on Hungarian stamps also exist.

The literature on these issues which I could find is practically nil. The two overprinted series on Austrian stamps are mentioned very briefly by Michel and the Austria Netto Katalog calling them local commemorative issues and listing the individual stamps of the two series. The overprinted Hungarian stamps are only mentioned by the Austria Netto Katalog and Billig stating that they represent a private issue without postal validity, that these stamps could not be used in the actual mail, and that envelopes with the stamps of this series were cancelled-to-order and not forwarded by the post office. Although these statements are probably mostly true, the same statements could be likely applied to the two other Burgenland issues as well. Thus, the distinction between the two series overprinting Austrian stamps and the one overprinting Hungarian stamps - calling the first two as local issues while characterizing the third series as a private issue - seems to be somewhat arbitrary.

I. THE JENNERSDORF ISSUE

The date of issue of this series is not exactly known. Some sources put it - together with the other Burgenland issues - in October 1921; however, in my opinion, the issue of this series preceeds the two other Burgenland series and it was likely done in the first days of September 1921 when the Gyanafalva (Jennersdorf) area was temporary already occupied by Austrian forces. The best proof for this is the registered letter shown in Figure 13 which was addressed to Graz and cancelled in Jennersdorf, September 4, 1921. Even if we accept that these stamps have never been used in actual mail and that the existing covers represent cancelled-to-order stamps (see below), it is unlikely that the cancellation mark was backdated; there would have been simply no reasons for it.

This series consists of a number of Hungarian stamps overprinted in black with the Austrian coat-of-arms (the eagle) and a new denomination in German above the eagle. Below the eagle, the indication of the Hungarian post office is crossed over by a heavy black line. This black line is missing on the par-

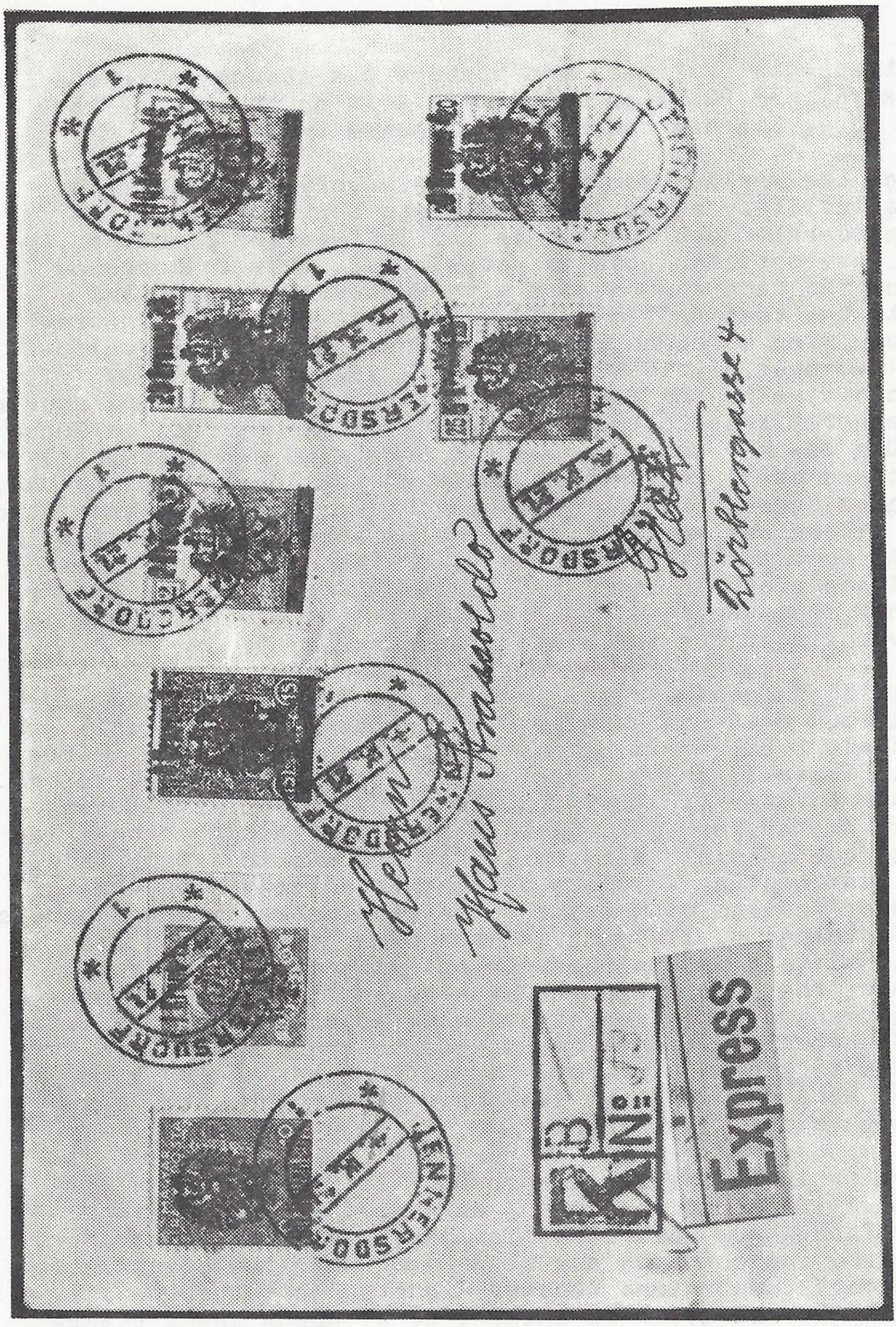


Figure 13

liament, special delivery and postage due stamps where the text MAGYAR KIR.POSTA or MAGYAR POSTA is on the top of the stamp; here, the new denomination covers this text.

Although the various sources deal only very scarcely with this series, they agree in two aspects: that the overprinting was carried out by private initiatives and that the stamps have not been used in actual mail. This is corroborated by the fact that stamps with KÖZTÁRSASÁG overprint and with the text MAGYAR POSTA also exist with the Jennersdorf overprint although these have lost their postal validity on December 31, 1920 and June 30, 1921 respectively and, according to the regulations, the non-valid stamps should have been returned to the central Postal Directorate in Budapest. One may say that, due to the unsettled situation, such stamps still remained on stock at the local post offices, although a counterargument is that the Lajtabánság-overprinted stamps issued one month later and also using stamps available at local post offices do not exist on the withdrawn stamps (except one proof in the first series). Independently of the arguments, however, one can accept that these stamps have been overprinted for speculative purposes.

The fact that envelopes bearing these stamps with postal cancellation have not been carried by the mail service is most likely true; it is demonstated by an interesting observation. Figure 13 shows a registered, special delivery letter addressed to Graz (in Austria). The envelope looks genuine, however, has no back-cancellation from Graz although on a registered and special delivery letter one should expect this. I have seen another envelope bearing seven stamps of the Jennersdorf series with exactly the same cancellation (Jennersdorf, September 4, 1921) having the same registration and special delivery mark already on but without any address. This means that these stamps have been affixed to envelopes which already had the registration and special delivery marks on, and cancelled without any regard to whether they are addressed to somebody or not. The address was simply added later to have the envelope look more genuine but the letter was not physically mailed.

This series is called the Jennersdorf issue, after the town Gyanafalva (Jennersdorf) in the Southwest corner of Western Hungary from where most cancellations are known. According to Weinert, these stamps are also known with the cancellation of Zemendorf (Hungarian: Zemenye) located North of the city of Sopron (Ödenburg). This shows that although these stamps

have not been carried by the mail service and probably were not sold by the post offices, it is certain that they were available simultaneously at both the Southern and Western end of Western Hungary.

It is interesting to note that the cancellation mark is already an Austrian cancellation mark (cf. Figure 4). It was mentioned earlier that - contrary to the situation in other former parts of Hungary annexed by the successor states - the Austrian cancellation marks were very soon introduced after the take-over. The present example seems to show that actually, they were ready before the take over and were carried by the new authorities.

I could not find any listing of the overprinted stamps. Thus, the enumeration in the catalogue section is based on the stamps I have personally seen in various collections and on those which I have.

Error Prints.

Stamps with inverted overprints are known to exist; those which I have seen are indicated in the listing.

It should be mentioned that since the overprinting is fairly poorly centered, stamps with shifted overprints are likely to exist.

I have not seen any stamp of this series with three-hole punching. The stamp marked with a question mark in the respective column could theoretically exist with this punching.

II. THE FIRST BURGENLAND SERIES

This series was issued on October 17, 1921 and consists of the overprint "Burgenlands / Befreiung" (Liberation of Burgenland) in Gothic letters on the stamps issued in 1919-1921 by the newly formed Austrian Republic (Deutschösterreich). The color of the overprint is violet and is handstamped. It is vertical on all stamps except #140 where it is horizontal. According to the catalogues, these stamps have probably been used in actual mail although only for a very limited time. No more information is available.

III. THE SECOND BURGENLAND SERIES

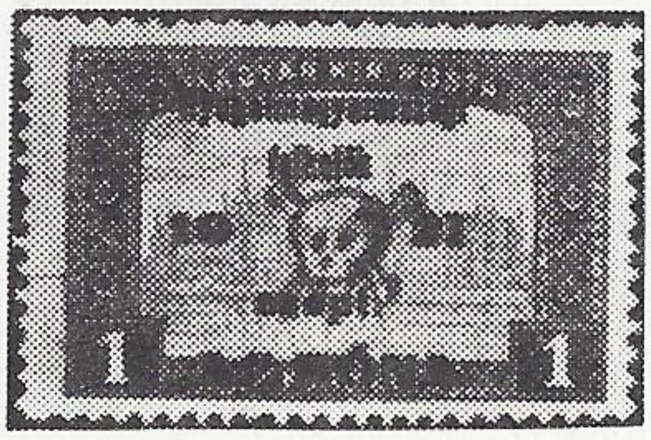
This series was also issued on October 17, 1921 and consists of the horizontal overprint "Burgen / land" on the Austrian stamps of 1919-1921. The color of the overprint is black, green, or red; however, I did not find any literature specifying the color on the individual stamp. The overprinting was carried out by handstamping. The stamps were very likely never used in the actual mail. I could not find any more information on these stamps.

aa

ab

First series

ac



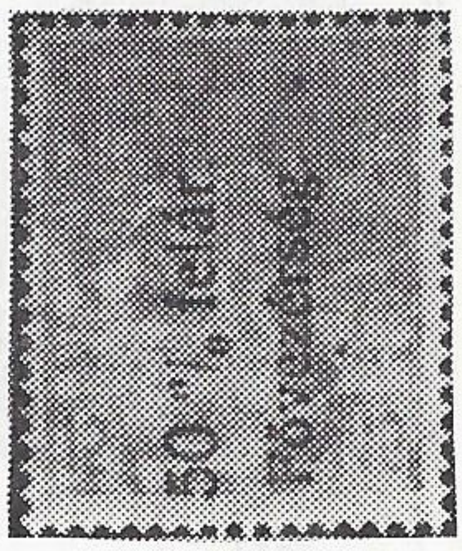
ad

Second series

ae

af

ag



ah

Third series

ai

aj

Fourth series

ak

al

am

Fifth series

an

Sixth series

ao

ap

aq

ar

as

at

au

av

Seventh series

aw

ax

Seventh series (cont.)

Ninth series

bc

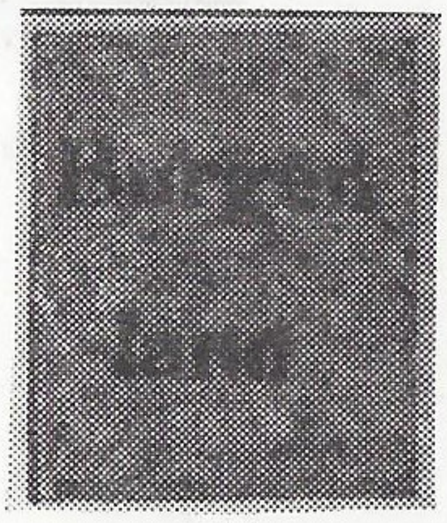
ay

az

Eighth series

ba

bb



bg

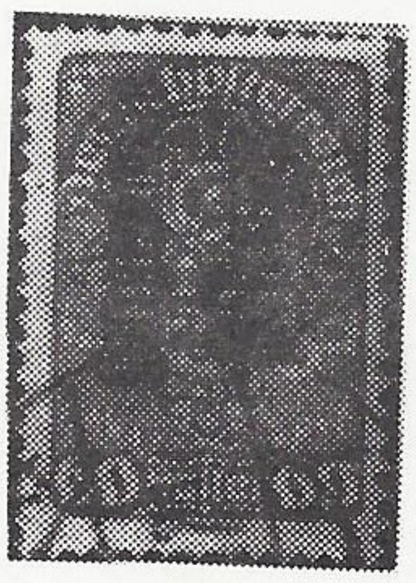
Second Burgenland series

bd

be

Jennersdorf issue

bf



bf

First Burgenland series

FIFTH PART: CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS

EXPLANATION TO THE LISTING

The listing of the stamps issued by Lajtabánság as well as by the local Austrian authorities is given in eight columns:

First column: In this column the serial number of the stamp is given. Variations such as printing errors or color variations are indicated by a suffix such as a, b, etc. The three most common variations - stamps with three-hole punching, inverted and double overprints - are listed in the sixth, seventh and eighth column (see below).

Second column: This column lists the basic information related to the stamp such as denomination, color of the original stamp and (in parentheses) the color of the overprint if varied from stamp to stamp; in case of a variation, its specification is also given here. If during overprinting, the denomination was changed, both the old and new denominations are given (eg., 20 f on 200 f).

Third column: In case of overprinted stamps, the design of the original stamp is indicated in this column, by using the following abbreviations:

Hungarian stamps:

W.W.	=	III.War relief series
harv.	=	harvester (MAGYAR KIR.POSTA)
parl.	=	parliament (MAGYAR KIR.POSTA)
Mad.	=	Madonna
due	=	postage due (MAGYAR KIR.POSTA)
new	=	newspaper stamp
sp	=	special delivery stamp
h.K.	=	harvester with KÖZTÁRSASÁG overprint
h.MP.	=	harvester (MAGYAR POSTA)
p.MP.	=	parliament (MAGYAR POSTA)
d.MP.	=	postage due (MAGYAR POSTA)
sp.K.	=	special delivery with KÖZTÁRSASÁG overprint

Austrian stamps:

p.h.	=	post horn
c.n.	=	coat-of-arms (narrower design)
all.	=	allegoric drawing (kneeling man)
parl	=	parliament of Vienna
c.b.1	=	coat-of-arms (broader design; first type)
c.b.2	=	coat-of-arms (broader design; second type)

Fourth column: In this column, the Scott catalog number of the original Hungarian and Austrian stamp is listed.

Fifth column: In this column, the type of the overprinted stamp or the stamp of original design is identified by a two-letter code (eg., ab) which refers to the photos on the separate pages in this booklet.

Last columns: In the last columns, the most general variations of the stamps such as stamps with three-hole punching (⁘), further stamps with double- or inverted overprints are indicated. If such stamps should be identified separately we suggest the using of three suffixes: t for stamps with the three-hole punching, d for stamps with double overprint, and i for stamps with inverted overprint. Thus, for example, the serial number of the 50 f harvester stamp of the Fifth Series with inverted overprint is #48i.

In case of stamps belonging to the seventh issue, the last two columns will indicate the two general variations: imperforated stamps (□) and tête-bêche pairs. For the identification of these stamps we suggest the following suffixes: n for imperforated, and p for tête-bêche pairs.

The monetary units are abbreviated in the following way:

Hungarian currency: f = fillér
K = korona (=100 f)

Austrian currency: H = Heller
K = Krone(n) (=100 H)

The color of the original stamp is given according to the Scott catalog.

No.		design	orig. Scott	type	• • • t	dou- ble d	inv. i

A. ISSUES OF LAJTABÁNSÁG

I. First Series. Overprint: Felkelő Magyarok Által Megszállt Nyugat-magyarország 1921. aug.szept.

1	10 f	red violet	harv.	336	aa	+	-	-
2	20 f	gray brown	"	115	aa	+	-	+
3	25 f	dull blue	"	116	aa	-	-	-
4	40 f	olive green	"	118	aa	+	-	+
5	50 f	yellow green	"	338	aa	+	-	-
6	60 f	grown-gray	"	340	aa	+	-	-
7	1 K	red brown / claret	parl.	122	ab	+	-	+
8	2 K	olive brown / bistre	"	123	ab	+	-	-
9	2.50 K	blue / gray blue	"	364	ab	+	-	-
10	3 K	dark violet / indigo	"	124	ab	+	-	+
I	5 f	brown orange	harv.	335	aa	?		
II	25 f	dull blue	h.MP	183	aa	-		
III	2.50 K on 15 f	violet	harv.	114	aa	-		
IV	2.50 K on 50 f	yellow green	"	338	aa	?		

II. Second Series. Overprint: Nyugatmagyarországi Felkelők "A" Zóna 1921.szept." and a skull and two crossbones.

11	5 f	brown orange (red)	harv.	335	ac	+	-	-
11a	-	"szevt" instead of "szept"	"	335	ac	?	-	-
12	10 f	red violet (violet)	"	336	ac	+	-	-
12a	-	"szevt" instead of "szept"	"	336	ac	?	-	-
13	15 f	violet (red)	"	114	ac	-	-	-
13a	-	"szevt" instead of "szept"	"	114	ac	-	-	-
14	20 f	gray brown (violet)	"	115	ac	+	-	-
15	40 f	olive green (red)	"	118	ac	+	-	-
16	50 f	yellow green (violet)	"	338	ac	+	-	+
16a	-	"szevt" instead of "szept"	"	338	ac	?	-	?
17	60 f	brown gray (red)	"	340	ac	+	-	-
17a	-	"szevt" instead of "szept"	"	340	ac	?	-	-
18	1 K	red brown / claret (violet)	parl.	122	ad	+	-	-
19	2 K	olive brown / bistre (red)	"	123	ad	+	+	-

No.		design	orig. Scott	type	• • • t	double d	inv. i

III. Third Series. Overprint: Lajtabánság Posta

20	10 f	red violet	harv.	336	ae	+	+	+
20a	-	surcharge on front	"	336		?	-	-
21	15 f	violet	"	114	ae	-	+	+
21a	-	surcharge on front	"	114		-	-	-
22	20 f	gray brown	"	115	ae	+	+	+
22a	-	surcharge on front	"	115		?	-	-
23	40 f	olive green	"	118	ae	+	+	+
23a	-	surcharge on front	"	118		?	-	-
24	50 f	yellow green	"	338	ae	+	+	+
24a	-	surcharge on front	"	338		?	-	-
25	60 f	brown gray	"	340	ae	+	+	+
25a	-	surcharge on front	"	340		?	-	-
26	2.50 K on 5 f	brown orange	"	335	af	+	-	+
26a	-	black overpr missing	"	335		?	-	-
26b	-	surcharge overpr on back	"	335	af	?	-	-
26c	2.50 K on 2 f	brown orange	"	108	af	-	-	-
27	1 K	red brown / claret	parl.	122	ag	+	+	+
27a	-	surcharge on front	"	122		?	-	-
28	2 K	olive brown / bistre	"	123	ag	+	+	+
28a	-	surcharge on front	"	123		?	-	-
29	3 K	dark violet / indigo	"	124	ag	+	+	+
29a	-	surcharge on front	"	124		?	-	-
30	5 K	dark brown / light brown	"	125	ag	+	+	+
30a	-	surcharge on front	"	125		?	-	-
31	10 K	violet brown / violet	"	126	ag	+	+	+
31a	-	surcharge on front	"	126		?	-	-
V	3 f	red lilac	harv.	109	ae	-		
VI	5 f	green	"	111	ae	-		
VII	5 f	brown orange	"	335	ae	?		
VIII	6 f	greenish blue	"	112	ae	-		
IX	25 f	dull blue	"	116	ae	-		
X	40 f	rose red	"	337	ae	-		
XI	50 f	red violet / lilac	parl.	119	af	-		
XII	2.50 K	blue / gray blue	"	364	af	?		

IV. Fourth Series. Overprint: Nyugatmagyarország Népe Nem Nem Soha!

32	5 f	brown orange	harv.	335	ai	+	+	+
33	10 f	red violet	"	336	ai	+	+	+
34	15 f	violet	"	114	ai	-	+	+
35	20 f	gray brown	"	115	ai	+	+	+
36	40 f	olive green	"	118	ai	+	+	+

No.		design	orig. Scott	type	• • • t	dou- ble d	inv. i
	Fourth Series (continued)						
37	50 f yellow green	harv.	338	ai	+	+	+
38	60 f brown gray	"	340	ai	+	+	+
39	1 K red brown / claret	parl.	122	aj	+	+	+
40	2 K olive brown / bistre	"	123	aj	+	+	+
41	2.50 K blue / gray blue	"	364	aj	+	+	+
42	3.50 K gray	"	365	aj	+	+	+
	V. Fifth Series. Overprint: Felkelő Magyarok Északi Hadserege 1921						
43	5 f brown orange	harv.	335	ak	+	-	-
44	10 f red violet	"	336	ak	+	-	-
45	15 f violet	"	114	ak	-	-	-
46	20 f gray brown	"	115	ak	+	-	-
47	40 f olive green	"	118	ak	+	-	-
48	50 f yellow green	"	338	ak	+	-	+
48p	- tête-bêche pair	"	338		?	-	
49	60 f brown gray	"	340	ak	+	-	+
49p	- tête-bêche pair	"	340		?	-	
50	1 K red brown / claret	parl.	122	al	+	+	+
50p	- tête-bêche pair	"	122		?	?	
51	2 K olive brown / bistre	"	123	al	+	-	-
52a	2.50 K blue / gray blue	"	364	al	+	-	-
52b	- in pairs, one stamp without overprint	"	364		?	-	-
53	3 K dark violet / indigo	"	124	al	+	-	-
54	3.50 K gray	"	365	al	+	-	-
55	5 K dark brown / light brown	"	125	al	+	-	-
56	10 K violet brown / violet	"	126	al	+	-	-
57	50 K dark brown / blue	Mad.	378	am	+	-	-
58	100 K olive bistre / yellow brown	"	379	am	+	-	-
59	2 f green, red numeral	due	J29	an	-	-	-
60	120 f green, red numeral	"	J39	an	+	-	+
60p	- in tête-bêche pair	"	J39		?	-	
61	200 f green, red numeral	"	J40	an	+	-	-

Number of stamps issued: #43 = 400; #44 = 300; #45 = 300; #46 = 300; #47 = 2,000; #48 = 10,000; #49 = 10,000; #50 = 10,000; #51 = 300; #52 = 2,000; #53 = 2,000; #54 = 2,000; #55 = 100; #56 = 100; #57 = 100; #58 = 100; #59 = 200; #60 = 1,000; #61 = 500.

No.		design	orig. Scott	type	• • • t	dou- ble d	inv. i

VI. Sixth Series. Overprint: Nyugatmagyarország Orszvé - Westungarn Orgland

62	20 f on 20 f	gray brown	harv.	115	ao	+	-
62a	-	"fili" instead of "fill"	"	115		?	-
62b	-	"02" instead of "20"	"	115		?	-
63	50 f on 50 f	yellow green	"	338	ao	+	-
64	1 K on 10 f	red violet	"	336	ap	+	+
65	2 K on 40 f	olive green	"	118	ap	+	-
65a	-	"2" broken	"	118		?	-
66	3 K on 60 f	brown gray	"	340	ap	+	-
67	5 K on 5 f	brown orange	"	335	ap	+	-
68	10 K on 15 f	violet	"	114	ap	-	+
68a	-	"01" instead of "10"	"	114		-	-

Number of stamps issued: #62 = 92,000; #63 = 92,000; #64 = 112,000; #65 = 92,000; #66 = 50,000; #67 = 50,000; #68 = 50,000

No.		design	type	□ n	tête bêche p

VII. Seventh Series. Stamps of Original Design

Regular Stamps

69	10 f	violet brown	coat-of-arms	aq	+	
69a	-	gray black	"	aq	+	
70	20 f	green	Prónay	ar	+	
70a	-	with soft and not clear printing	"	ar	?	
71	40 f	red brown	Fraknó	as	+	
72	50 f	green	Németujvár	au	+	
73	60 f	black	Fraknó	at	+	+
74	1 K	vermilion	Szalónak	av	+	
74a	-	blue	"	av		
75	2.50 K	blue	coat-of-arms	aq	+	
76	5 K	dark brown	Németujvár	au	-	+
76a	-	L JT BÁ SÁG	"		-	
77	10 K	brown violet	Prónay	ar	+	+
77a	-	orange	"	ar	?	
78	50 K	brown violet	Szalónak (large)	aw	+	+
78a	-	orange	"	aw	?	
79	100 K	light blue	coat-of-arms (large)	ax	-	+

No.		design	type	□ n	tête bêche p

Seventh Series (continued)

Postage Due Stamps

80	50 f	green, black numeral	ay
80a	-	blue, black numeral	ay
81	100 f	green, black numeral	ay
81a	-	blue, black numeral	ay
82	200 f	green, black numeral	ay
82a	-	blue, black numeral	ay
83	500 f	gree, black numeral	ay
83a	-	blue, black numeral	ay
84	1000 f	green, black numeral	ay
84a	-	blue, black numeral	ay
85	50 f on 200 f	green, black numeral with red overprint	az

Number of stamps issued (*): #69 = 36,287 (90,200); #70 = 36,006 (80,200); #70a = 2,500; #70n = 1,900; #71 = 15,600 (80,100); #72 = 40,100 (89,300); #73 = 23,530 (80,600); #74 = 31,400 (94,400); #74a = 1,200; #75 = 26,100 (80,000); #76 = 23,200 (79,500); #77 = 15,484 (75,700); #77a = a few hundred; #78 = 9,040 (77,100); #78a = a few hundred; #79 = 18,550 (87,500); #80 = (93,700); #81 = (93,700); #82 = 93,700; #83 = (93,700); #84 = (93,700); #85 = (2,250); from #80a-84a, only 100-200 stamps have been printed.

* the first number is according to Billig, while the number in parentheses is from Bélyegvilág.

No.		design	orig. Scott	type	• • • t	double d	inv. i

VIII. Eighth Series. Overprint: Soproni Népszavazás 1921. dec. 14

86	10 f	red violet	harv.	336	ba	+	
87	20 f	gray brown	"	115	ba	+	
88	40 f	olive green	"	118	ba	+	
89	50 f	yellow green	"	338	ba	+	
90	60 f	brown gray	"	340	ba	+	
91	1 K	red brown / claret	parl.	122	bb	+	
92	2 K	olive brown / bistre	"	123	bb	+	

No.		design	orig. Scott	type	• • • t	dou- ble d	inv. i

Eighth Series (continued)

93	2.50 K	blue / gray blue		parl.	364	bb	+
94	3.50 K	gray		"	365	bb	+
95	5 K	dark brown / light brown		"	125	bb	+
96	10 K	violet brown / violet		"	126	bb	+

IX. Ninth Series. Stamps of Original Design

97	50 f	H	violet (black)			bc	
98	1.50 K	K	olive green (black)			bc	
99	2.50 K	K	dark blue (red)			bc	
100	4 K	K	brown violet (black)			bc	
101	6 K	K	orange (red)			bc	
102	10 K	K	black (red)			bc	

No.		design	orig. Scott	type	• • • t	dou- ble d	inv. i

B. ISSUES OF BURGENLAND

I. The Jennersdorf Issue. Overprint: Austrian coat-of-arms and new denomination. Overprint on Hungarian Stamps

103	50 H on 10+2 f	rose red	W.W.	B53	bd
104	3 K on 15+2 f	dull violet	"	B54	bd
105	5 K on 15+2 f	dull violet	"	B54	bd
106	4 K on 40+2 f	brown carmine	"	B55	bd
107	2 K on 2 f	brown orange	harv.	108	bd
108	20 K on 2 f	brown orange	"	108	bd
109	20 K on 3 f	red lilac	"	109	bd
110	1 K on 4 f	slate gray	"	110	bd
111	4 K on 4 f	slate gray	"	110	bd
112	5 K on 5 f	green	"	111	bd
113	10 K on 5 f	green	"	111	bd
114	3 K on 6 f	greenish blue	"	112	bd
115	20 K on 20 f	gray brown	"	115	bd
116	3 K on 40 f	olive green	"	118	bd
117	2 K on 2 f	brown orange	h.K.	153	bd
118	4 K on 4 f	slate gray	"	155	bd
119	1 K on 5 f	green	"	156	bd
120	5 K on 5 f	green	"	156	bd
121	10 K on 5 f	yellow green	h.MP.	177	bd
122	4 K on 20 f	dark brown	"	181	bd
123	5 K on 25 f	dull blue	"	183	bd
124	3 K on 40 f	rose red	"	185	bd
125	10 K on 60 f	brown / blue	p.MP.	188	be
126	50 H on 2 f	gray green, red	sp.	E1	be
127	50 H on 2 f	gray green, red	sp.K.	E2	be
128	1 K on 2 f	orange	new	P8	be
129	1 K on 2 f	green, black	d.MP.	J65	be
130	20 K on 20 f	green, black	"	J67	be

II. First Burgenland Issue. Overprint: Burgenlands Befreiung (in Gothic Letters). Overprint on Austrian Stamps (Deutschösterreich)

131	5 H	gray	c.n.	202	bf
132	10 H (imperf)	deep rose	"	229	bf
133	15 H	bistre	p.h.	207	bf
134	20 H	dark green	all.	208	bf
134a	-	yellow green	"	208a	bf

No.		design	orig. Scott	type	• • • t	dou- ble d	inv. i

First Burgenland Issue (continued)

135	25 H	violet	p.h.	210	bf
136	30 H	dark brown	all.	211	bf
137	40 H	lake	"	213	bf
138	50 H	dark blue	"	215	bf
139	60 H	olive green	p.h.	216	bf
140	2.50 K	olive bistre	parl.	220	bf
141	80 H	rose	c.b.l	238	bf
142	1 K	black brown	"	239	bf
143	1.50 K	green	"	241	bf
144	2 K	blue	"	242	bf
145	3 K	yellow green / dark green	c.b.2	243	bf
146	4 K	red / claret	"	244	bf
147	5 K	violet / claret	"	245	bf

III. Second Burgenland Issue. Overprint: Burgenland.
Overprint on Austrian Stamps (Deutschösterreich)

148	3 K	blue / black brown	parl.	221	bg
149	80 H	rose	c.b.l	238	bg
150	1 K	black brown	"	239	bg
151	1.50 K	green	"	241	bg
152	2 K	blue	"	242	bg